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** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Yugoslavia Lets Yeftitch Fall

U. S. Business Plays Partners

France Wants an Arms Inquiry

Roumania Debates King Carol

Cuba Fights Bombings in Vain

Ships Oil Down the Hurricane

EUROPE is astonished by an unexpected upset of the Government in Yugoslavia. Bogolylub Yeftitch, Yugoslavia's Foreign Minister, who did brilliant work in getting the League to back his country's demands on Hungary, returns to Belgrade and is acclaimed by the people, who expect Prince Paul, the Regent, to make him Premier of a new national Cabinet. But the present Cabinet accepts him coolly and minimizes fruits of the Geneva victory. An official communique thanks France and Czechoslovakia but does not mention Yeftitch. Thereupon the Foreign Minister precipitates the resignation of himself and the Cabinet. Later all but Yeftitch and the Minister of Agriculture reconsider. Yeftitch has been the popular Vice-President of the League Assembly—Geneva regrets that downfall, not elevation, should be his reward.

¶ At White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., American business drafts a promising basis for partnership with the New Deal. The 90 representatives of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, drawn for the first time into a completely united front, believe they are forming a program "so fair and so sound it will win the approval of the Government and the people as a whole." It covers outstandingly Government financing, relief, social security and NRA. It opposes bonus payment, 30-hour week, Townsend pension plan—"Co-operation but not capitulation," is business' salute to the New Deal.

¶ France follows the United States and Britain in demanding an official inquiry into its arms factories and arms trade. Pierre Cot, former Air Minister, cites findings of the Senate committee to the Chamber, and urges investigation. He wishes to see all French arms manufacturing nationalized. Premier Flandin counsels working through Geneva, no wartime profits, but peacetime private enterprise—The people and farseeing politicians believe an inquiry must come.

¶ Soviet Russia executes 28 more persons and officially admits the shootings are a purging of the Communist Party. This brings December executions up to 130. Drastic reorganization of the Communist Party is expected when the All Union Congress meets Jan. 25, with more power to the Stalin group, more inequality in rewards to encouraged skilled workers. Meanwhile, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, declares Communistic activities in America have increased—He asks Russia's pledged suppression of these or breaking off of relations.

¶ Roumania's Parliament rocks in debate over the strange question of whether or not a King's private life is any concern of his subjects. Juliu Mainu, leader of the Peasant's Party, charges King Carol with having failed to keep his promise to separate himself from an entanglement which had once cost him the throne and upon which promise he came to power in 1930. Nikola Jorga, former Premier, defends the Sovereign in his private affairs with a declaration that will win wide dissent and indignation—"All we have a right to demand of the King is that he know the needs of the country."

¶ Cuba's state of unrest is indicated by 40 bombings throughout Havana in a single night. No great damage is done, but the gesture is one of successful defiance of the authorities. Talk of a new revolution rises again. Constitutional guarantees were suspended in five of the six provinces a week ago and the Government of President Carlos Mendieta is working hard against an enmity said to be directed mainly at Col. Fulgencio Batista, self-elevated head of the army. President Mendieta shows a certain undeniable strength—Although the eighth President since Machado fled, he has held on 11 months.

¶ Anhwei Province, China, sees the entire missionary population fleeing toward Nanking to escape outlaws such as murdered Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stam. Political enemies of the Nanking Government back the slayers—Killing missionaries reminds of hunters who shoot down fawns.

¶ Mid-Atlantic sees one of the worst hurricanes of years. The Norwegian freighter Sisto rolls in the heavy seas with bridge, rudder and lifeboats swept away. But in the hold is oil and all night the crew keep this flowing out upon the sea and the helpless ship outrides threatening disaster. The British tanker Mobiloil stands by, but is unable to do anything during the night. In the morning the tanker creeps over to the still pitching Sisto, cuts loose floods of oil from its own hold and tries for a rescue—It takes two oil-bearing ships to show what oil on troubled waters really may mean.

Big Liners on Way To Helpless Freighter

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 18

THE crack liner Europa, the liner New York and the Aurania are pounding their way through heavy north Atlantic seas today to the aid of the small Norwegian freighter Sisto, which was wallowing helplessly in mountainous seas, her bridge, rudder and lifeboats washed away.

The tanker Mobiloil, already on the scene, has pumped so much oil from her own tanks in an attempt to smooth the seas that she sent out an appeal this morning, asking how soon a ship with oil could reach the scene, approximately 660 miles north of the Azores. The liner New York, in response to a message from the Mobiloil, is rushing through mountainous seas to the scene.

Proposed U. S. Neutral Curb Stirs World

London Sees Chance for Co-operation and Is Eager for Details

News of President Roosevelt's plan to curb United States neutrals in time of war to prevent involvement through them in any possible foreign war has world repercussions.

From London comes an interesting and rather breathless flood of conjecture regarding President Roosevelt's "neutrality pronouncement" expected to follow shortly.

World statesmen are trying to wait patiently for a definitive statement from Mr. Roosevelt.

With two of the powers about to pack up and go home, London sees the end of its naval conference coming this week.

Tokyo wants to be sure that sufficient regret is expressed in its behalf at the failure to come to an agreement; and at the same time it is reaching out for a continuance of the talks with Britain, even after the United States departs.

Threats of a big naval race were voiced in the French Chamber today, with the sharp demand for a navy equal to the combined Italian-German sea forces.

Paris opinion would have the world understand that it is pleased with the reported change of United States policy, which is strengthening Article 16 of the League Covenant—providing for economic sanctions and blockade of aggressors.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—Officials working on the new neutrality policy for the United States are today closely studying the domestic and world reactions, somewhat embarrassed by the smashing publicity the project has received in three continents.

No better indication could have been given, they admit, of the

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Red Tape Halts PWA Work In Massachusetts

State, Cities and Towns Are Far Behind in Program to Aid Recovery

Plans Await Sanction

Governmental "red tape," indefinitely delaying approval of PWA projects, has made the PWA drive for speedy business recovery a failure, as far as Massachusetts is concerned, according to some municipal and business officials.

At once, that acknowledgment raised the question: Will similar delays menace President Roosevelt's coming new public works program? Projects, it was said, can be whipped into shape only by alert and vigorous local co-operation. Thus far, there has been evidenced in Massachusetts no such energy, even in the face of strong pressure from Washington.

If the President expects to substitute more work relief for the dole, and to expand public works projects greatly during the coming winter, these officials said, a sharp axe must be used on the present dilatory methods.

Slow Pace in Boston

Although 18 months have passed since Congress enacted recovery legislation, Boston has spent only $500,000 to date on its $7,275,000 PWA program.

Boston's program has advanced with less speed than in the case of other Massachusetts cities and towns, yet critics estimate that only a small percentage of the nearly $20,000,000 involved in city and town projects has been spent. The State itself has spent only about $7,000,000 on its $22,000,000 program.

Blame for the delay in Massachusetts rests mainly on the cumbersome machinery set up to approve projects and upon the reluctance of Governor Ely to commit the State to unnecessary expenditures, E. A. Johnson, secretary of the Building Trades Council of Boston, averred.

Governor Ely's attitude against spending, he insisted, has discouraged PWA expenditures and kept the state program far below expectations. With a Governor who favored more liberal spending, Massachusetts would now have a program which would definitely aid the building industry, he added.

Peak in Early Spring

Governor Ely stated today that the peak in PWA projects and expenditures for Massachusetts will be in the early spring.

Massachusetts has allotted $17,000,000 which is all of the state fund, he said, and pointed out that the municipalities of the State had collected most of their funds as well. "The State is waiting on the federal funds to complete its projects," he declared.

When asked whether he felt the Federal Government was to blame for the acknowledged slow disbursement of funds for projects already outlined, he stated that a building

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Digits in Japan's Eight-Figure Population Problem

Keystone

Crowded Shipping and Living Conditions in Yokohama Harbor

Yeftitch Forces Cabinet Crisis In Yugoslavia

Ignored in Geneva Report, Foreign Minister Resigns Post

BELGRADE, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Yugoslav Cabinet is in a state of crisis today after the withdrawal from the Government of Dr. Bogoleub Yeftitch, the Foreign Minister, and Dragoutin Kojich, the Minister of Agriculture.

The official version of the resignations was that they resulted because the ministers "disagreed upon points of internal policy."

It was known, however, that the crisis was the culmination of a bitter fight beginning at the moment when Dr. Yeftitch arrived from Geneva. The Opposition was led by Premier Nikola Uzunovitch, who was aware that the Foreign Minister undoubtedly was slated to be the next Premier.

It was believed that Dr. Yeftitch's promotion was not only the wish of Prince Paul, but also of the late King Alexander, who held his Foreign Minister in high esteem.

Coming at the moment when the whole country expected the Government would honor Dr. Yeftitch with the premiership as a reward for his work at Geneva, the Foreign Minister's withdrawal caused dismay throughout Yugoslavia.

In ministerial circles it appeared that Premier Uzunovitch, who had held the premiership in a dozen previous Cabinets, had attempted to prolong the Cabinet until after the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Uzunovitch and his Serbian colleagues previously had drawn up an official communiqué in which the Cabinet glowingly praised France and Yugoslavia for their co-operation in settling the Yugoslav-Hungarian crisis, but failed even to mention Dr. Yeftitch's name.

The Foreign Minister thereupon forced the issue by resigning in company with the Minister of Agriculture.

A close associate of the late King Alexander, Dr. Bogolyeub Yeftitch had held the portfolio of foreign affairs for two years. He is now Vice-President of the Assembly of the League of Nations and is one of Geneva's best known figures.

He was acclaimed by the public only a few days ago when he returned from Geneva, where the League had diplomatically suggested that Hungary investigate allegations that certain of her officials shared responsibility for Alexander's assassination at Marseilles, Oct. 9.

Political observers at Belgrade had believed Dr. Yeftitch was the man most likely to become the next Premier as Prince Paul, head of the Regency now ruling the kingdom, is trying to form a government of "national concentration."

[A pertinent article on the Yugoslav situation by the Monitor's correspondent in Austria and the Balkans appears in the Wide Horizon on the editorial page.]

Manchukuo — Its Rulers and Its Future

Japan Gains Nothing by Sham That Manchukuo Is Independent, While Western Nations Too Freely Condemn Island Empire Without Helping to Solve Its Basic Population Problem, Monitor Editor Concludes in Survey

Can Peace Come to the Pacific?

Second of Nine Articles

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just returned from a tour of the Far East

Every month of the year 60,000 new citizens are being added to the population of Japan. During the time I take to travel from Yokohama to Boston 60,000 more crowd its congested cities and overpopulated villages. The present 65,000,000 Japanese will be nearing 90,000,000 in less than 25 years.

This means living congestion, working congestion, food problems and unemployment problems almost beyond human imagination. It means that while the population density per square mile of arable land in the United States is 186, in Australia 168 and in a small European country like Belgium 1643, the comparable population density in Japan is 2547.

To find food for this teeming population, to find work for 65,000,000 people in 1934 and for 8,000,000 more by 1944, to find markets in which to sell the products of these millions of workers and with which to buy food and raw material in order that they may continue to live and to work is as stupendous a social task as has confronted any government in any country at any time.

Population Pressure

It was this insistent pressure of population which lay at the root of the latent social unrest Japan has been experiencing for a number of years—a social unrest which in 1931 expressed itself in a cruel assassination of some of Japan's most distinguished political and industrial leaders and the overthrow of the country's liberal Government. It was this insistent pressure of population for which the Japanese military was vaguely, uncertainly and with mixed motives seeking an outlet when it took the policy of the Emperor forcibly into its hands on Sept. 18 three years ago.

Without the severance of diplomatic relations a war was fought with China, its three eastern provinces were separated from Nanking; Henry Pu Yi became Emperor Kang Te and Manchuria became Manchukuo, a state recognized as independent by the nations of Japan and El Salvador.

I do not wish to pretend that I was able to view conditions in Manchuria with first-hand historical perspective. Only those who have been familiar with that country for years before 1931 and have studied it since can compare with authority the merits and the abuses of the two regimes—and for one reason or another there seem to be but few pre-1931 observers in the Manchukuo of 1934.

There are, however, some observations and some conclusions which I do not hesitate to put into the record, which I believe are based on facts as they exist today and which may serve to indicate the direction toward which Manchurian events are headed.

Stabilized Money

Currency Reform: The most significant achievement which has followed Japanese occupation of Manchuria has been the stabilization of the currency, which, before stabilization, was a poverty-producing weight upon large sections of the people and a drain upon the country.

The unscrupulous manipulation of the currency was one of the worst abuses of the former regime. With the establishment of the new order in 1932 no less than $142,000,000 worth of almost valueless paper notes, totaling more than a dozen different forms of currency, were outstanding. Its holders had little hope of realizing more than a fraction of its original value.

The achievement of the Central Bank of Manchukuo in redeeming fully 95 per cent of these old and discredited note issues—with confident promise of redeeming them wholly—is a success beyond reasonable expectation and an evidence of capacity for sound finance deserving the highest admiration.

In the field of currency stabilization the Japanese in Manchukuo have gainsaid their critics and exceeded their supporters. I found no evidence to suggest that the new money, substituted for the depreciated issues of former days, is not a sound currency. I was informed that the reserves held by the Central Bank against its paper currency totaled [illegible]ately 60 per cent.

Yuan Higher Than Yen

Ironically, when I was in Manchuria the Manchukuan yuan was quoted and was being exchanged at a higher rate than the Japanese yen. The fact that the Central Bank of Manchukuo has within the short span of its existence been able to reduce its bank rate on three different occasions, bringing it in all from 15 to 7 per cent, and has declared a first dividend of 6 per cent, is evidence of constructive intention and financial stability of a high degree.

Japan Dominant: In Tokyo the Japanese statesmen and editors with whom I talked freely remarked that the basis of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria was as strategic as it was economic; in fact, probably more strategic than economic. In giving effect to the premise of the strategic importance of Manchuria to them, the Japanese have within a brief period built up a strong—though perhaps not an impregnable—position within Manchukuo.

The Japanese are the real rulers of Manchukuo. In Hsinking, the new capital, they have dropped the pretense of being anything else, although this frankness does not seem to extend to nor to have emanated from Tokyo. The Manchukuo Cabinet can be seen, but rarely heard; it can be produced out of thin air for all public ceremonies.

If it exercises any significant authority or power within its country, then the Italian Parliament dictates to Benito Mussolini. All the "minor" decisions are made by the Japanese advisers and, like the case of the husband who was to make the major decisions, there appear to be no major decisions for the Manchukuo Cabinet to make.

Japanese Govern

I can think of nothing which must distress many Japanese leaders and Japanese people more than to share in this pretense about the independence of Manchukuo, springing spontaneously into existence by the upsurgent demand of the Chinese to be separated from China. The Manchurian leaders have always wanted a substantial measure of self-government and local autonomy, and have usually possessed such local autonomy; but there is no evidence that any appreciable number of these people desired to join with an outside nation to be cut off from their own people and their own country.

I do not wish to labor an obvious point, but I am certain that there would be a great sigh of relief by many Japanese spokesmen and greater appreciation of the Japanese position if they would free themselves from the delusion that others are deluded about the independence of Manchukuo. Everyone else knew how scantily the King in Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales was clothed before he did—as his chamberlains carried the "train which did not exist at all."

It is clear that the representatives of the Japanese Government are thoroughly in charge of affairs at

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Long-Distance Power Visioned

New Record for FHA Program

Ely Pleads for Home Owners

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Far-Reaching Power

Another electrical invention to rock the imagination was today said to be in the unpredictable and exciting early stages of development at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Said Dr. Karl T. Compton, president, the idea under research would permit electrical power to be transmitted for unlimited distances.

Although no statement as to its probable success is yet justified, Dr. Compton said, the process would be able to carry the cheapest power to all parts of the country, if successful.

Experts gave the following explanation: Today, power can be profitably transmitted only about 200 miles. Further than that, the losses from dissipation are too great.

Therefore, the only way in which power is shipped long distances today is to have a long chain of connecting generator plants, about 200 miles apart. Each plant in the chain then passes some of its power one station to the right, and a surplus is created at the end of the chain.

However, these experts said, the cost of the power at the bottom end of the chain is naturally the cost of the unit next to it—and not the unit at the beginning of the chain. So, although power can be passed along by the chain process, cheap power cannot be sent from one end of the chain to the other.

Therefore, if the Tech process works out, for the first time cheap sources of power, such as the St. Lawrence proposed development, could supply all parts of the country, to the limits of its capacity. A new era in cheap power would result.

Every sort of process has been tried for years to bring this about. The latest idea, frowned on by engineers, was the projection of power, radio-fashion, through the ether. No idea has yet worked, however. The Tech plan would send power through tubes surrounded by a vacuum.

Housing Loans Jump

Last week: $1,000,000 in Massachusetts private housing loans. This high point was today announced in a campaign to tap new sources of building energy, to support the President's housing program. Both the Federal Housing Authority, Massachusetts division, and the state ERA worked together in direct canvassing of homeowners, to stir up this amount of building activity.

This surprising result came from a little known program, in which over 100 ERA workers have gone direct to homeowners, inquired into their renovating and other building needs, and recommended they try to take advantage of the present easy terms, under the President's program.

Only 3 per cent of the State has been so canvassed, the FHA declared today. So successful has the method of direct canvass proved, that it is expected to be further extended.

Shortly, another major step in forwarding the housing program will make its appearance—the much heralded mortgage insurance system. Banks with mortgages that are

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Business Acts In Partnership With New Deal

Makes Progress in Move for Alliance With Recovery Plans

Draws Up Agenda

Favors Balanced Budget but Not Bonus, 30-Hour Week or Townsend Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Dec. 18—Articles of a proposed partnership of American business with the New Deal were rapidly taking shape here today.

Already a continuing alliance between the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers for co-operation with the Roosevelt recovery effort has been made certain by activity of 90-odd members of the Joint Business Conference for Recovery.

The joint conference composed of representatives of the two big business groups offers the alliance as an effort to create, for the first time in history, a completely united front of American business and American industry.

As outlined by C. B. Ames, head of the Texas Corporation, who was yesterday named chairman of the conference, the first objective is the formulation of a program "so fair and so sound that it will win the approval of the Government and the people as a whole."

Second Step Is Vital

The second objective is transmission of the resolutions to Mr. Roosevelt and the creation of machinery for the "continuity of presentation"—as Mr. Ames put it—of the program to the incoming Congress and the Administration in general.

Throughout this action, it is hoped, once and for all, to end the reproach, spoken or implied by partisans of Mr. Roosevelt, that business has no alternative to offer to the novel proposals of the New Deal.

The Chamber and the National Association have frequently been rivals in times past but the present emergency has driven them together. There is no doubt here today that a joint program will be formulated either tonight or tomorrow. Though details are still being ironed out, the main features of the program are fairly obvious. Conversation in lobbies indicates that the following subjects, among others, will be taken up:

Agenda as Reported

1. Government finance — the conference will favor an ultimately balanced budget. Business would also approve more frequent and detailed Treasury statements; currency inflation would be rejected, and the goal of an ultimately restored gold standard set up. Furthermore, liberalization of the Securities Act would meet approval, the political threat to the banking system deplored and all elements leading to business uncertainty condemned.

2. Government competition with business would be condemned.

3. Social security — although business leaders would agree that distress must be alleviated, they point out that unemployment insurance will not aid the present army of idle and urge further consideration of the matter. When recovery arrives, unemployment reserves by individual companies would be recommended.

For Local Relief

4. Relief—most business leaders here feel that relief should be essentially local, with the states accepting the burden in so far as they are able.

5. NIRA. Business leaders want antitrust laws modified which prevent stabilization of industry. They set up as a goal self-regulation of business under governmental supervision, with the NIRA codes retained, on a voluntary basis, for a further trial and machinery devised for rendering advisory opinions as to the legitimacy of specific trade practice arrangements.

Bonus is Opposed

In addition to the foregoing there seems general agreement in opposition to immediate cash payment of the bonus, the 30-hour week and the Townsend pension plan.

The opening session of the conference, it is learned here today, rejected the proposal of Howard E. Coffin, chairman of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., for revisal of a modified council of national defense as being outside of the realm of the present gathering. Objection was taken to the proposal.

Mr. Coffin was a former member of that council. It was learned authoritatively here today that Mr. Coffin, together with Charles Stewart, vice-president of the Import-Export Bank, and Chester W. Cuthell of the New York law firm of Cuthell, Hotchkiss & Mills, were invited to the White House a month ago, and there at an evening off-the-record conference presented their arguments for the formation of a powerful new national economic commission and a reshuffle of the high executive offices of the Government, in accordance with wartime lessons learned from the Council of National Security.

The White House meeting was secret and informal, Mr. Cuthell being an old friend and president of

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Long-Distance Power Visioned

New Record for FHA Program

Ely Pleads for Home Owners

(Continued from Page 1)

frozen will be able to rediscount them, and borrow up to 80 per cent of their face value. More information on this new project will be soon announced.

Ely Enters Plan

Governor Ely today entered a plea for reopening the Home Owners' Loan Corporation—so as not to leave more than 8000 deserving Massachusets families out in the cold. The HOLC had been temporarily suspended for lack of funds, and President Roosevent was said to be considering a request to Congress for more money.

A letter, it was announced, is on its way from the President to either Governor Ely or Governor-elect Curley, inquiring into the needs of Massachusetts home owners.

"I will be more than happy to answer this letter," ovrnor Ely said. "It seems unnecessarily harsh that home owners in need should be cut off from aid simply because a fund was exhausted."

Governor Ely had previously been informed of the plight of these 8000 homeowners by State Treasurer Hurley, who recently made a trip to Washington in behalf of the home owners.

Bankers of Massachusetts, it was said, have been asked by the banking commission to declare a moratorium on foreclosures of mortgages until it becomes evident what the plans for the HOLC are.

Mr. Curley could not be reached this afternoon for his comment on the President's reported letter inquiry.

Award Protested

Strangely enough, Mayor Mansfield today ran into trouble for directing Christopher J. Carven, public works commissioner, to award a contract to the lowest bidder. And only yesterday he weathered a storm of criticism for not doing so in regard to snow contracts.

The ash and garage collecting contract in Dorchester is considered one of the city's best. Recently Marinucci Bros. & Co. made the lowest bid, $14,950 a month or $179,400 a year. The present contract holder, J. P. McCabe Inc., bid $15,740 a month or $188,880 a year. As a result, the Mayor directed Mr. Carven to award the contract to Marinucci Bros.

George Alpert, counsel for Mr. McCabe, immediately protested, asked for a hearing. Mayor Mansfield held the hearing today. Mr. Alpert claimed the Marinucci Bros. lacked the necessary equipment and money with which to do the work, that the McCabe Company should receive the contract. Michael H. Sullivan, counsel for Marinucci Bros., promised to deliver a statement on his client's ability to do the work. The Mayor will award the contract tomorrow after reading Mr. Sullivan's statement.

New Profession

The present new deal government marks the beginning of government as a profession engaged in by thinking persons in contrast to the old order of electing on popular appeal. This from Murray Seasongood, president of the National Municpal League, who addressed the Boston Chamber of Commerce at luncheon this noon.

He views municipalities increasing their functions to include delivery of public utilities and provision of proper housing in a much wider scope than ever and in such functions, greater use of "experts" particularly college men. "It is opening a new profession," he said, "that of public service." Colleges already have been quick to see the new field. Harvard this January will open courses of training particularly designed for government service. The University of Chicago is doing a fine piece of work in preparing a list of college professors who are experts in their line—capable of being put to immediate use by the Government. President Dodds of Princeton feels that new standards of efficiency in government are about to be formed, undreamed of in the past. If we have the same spirit to improve local government we have had to improve its technique, we will get somewhere. Sufficiently arouse public interest and the public can be counted on to work.

State ERA Control

Immediately upon assuming office, the hands of Governor-elect Curley will reach out for the control of the $5,000,000 a month job-designating power of the state ERA. Last night, Mr. Curley indicated his procedure:

"A state law stands in the way," he said. "It must be either held unconstitutional by the Attorney General, or repealed. I will take whichever step is necessary."

By so doing, Mr. Curley said he would only be following the precedent of 45 other states, which operate the disbursement of federal ERA funds within their borders.

When asked what advantage he expected to accrue from state control, Mr. Curley declined to comment.

No comment has yet been made as to the attitude of federal ERA officials, in the event of Mr. Curley's eliminating the state legal barrier to control of the ERA. Hints from Washington, however, indicate that officials would rather hold the reins in the national offices.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	High school club..	Messner Orch.....	"Comedy Capers"..
5:15	Agricultural report...	Concert orchestra.	Biring quartet.....	"Skippy" sketch..
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Holiday sketch....	"Jack Armstrong".	Fred Hoey, talk..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Buddy and Blake ..	Holiday program..	Cadets Quartet....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"Christmas Mailing"	sketches; music..	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	soloists; orchestra	Dramatic sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Funk Orchestra....	Music lecture.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Male quartet.....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Joe and Bateese.....	"War and Peace".	"Just Plain Bill".	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	Musical Memories:	After Dinner Revue	Jerry Cooper; orch.	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Edgar Guest; orch....	Big Freddie Miller.	Boake Carter, news	E R A Symphony
8:00	"Sign of the Seythe,"	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	Orchestra concert
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	chestra; soloist...	Lace"; musicale..	"Prof's Notebook".
8:30	Lawrence Tibbett;	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	"Radio Rose," mu-
8:45	John B. Kennedy;	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists.....	si-comedy; sketch
9:00	Pelletier Orchestra..	Ben Bernie and his	Bing Crosby; Bos-	Funk Orchestra....
9:15	Russian choir.....	orchestra; soloist.	wells; orchestra..	Public Safety talk.
9:30	'Hands Across Border':	Ed Wynn; Graham	Isham Jones's Or-	Le Paradis Band...
9:45	soloists; orchestra ..	McNamee; orch...	chestra; soloist...	News Service.....
10:00	Joe Rines and his	'The Mikado,' with	Walter O'Keefe; Ca-	Perley Stevens &
10:15	dance orchestra.....	William Danforth;	sa Lomas; soloist	his orchestra.....
10:30	"Tim and Irene's Sky	soloists; players;	Housing talk.....	Program from Me-
10:45	Road Show"; variety	Shilkret Orch.....	Musical Rhymester	chanics Building.
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Gerry Harrison...
11:15	Del Campo Orchestra	NBC vocalist.....	Renard Orchestra.	Haymes Orchestra.
11:30	Jack Denny and his	Will Osborne and	Busse Orchestra...	Will Alexander &
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	Kavelin Orchestra.	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: geography lesson.
3:00 WNAC, Kate Smith's Matinee Hour: soloists; popular orchestra.
4:15 WNAC, Curtis Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
4:30 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, "The Museum of Fine Arts," Ashton Sanborn.
8:00 WBZ, "The Sign of the Scythe," network dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and stock company in Lulu Vollmer's "Trigger."
8:15 WAAB, Phi Beta Kappa Christmas carols from Yale University.
8:30 WBZ, "American Legion Auxiliary," Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts.
8:30 WNAC, Broadway Varieties: Everett Marshall; soloist; popular orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," network dramatic sketch.
9:00 WEEI, Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen; soloists; Hayton's Orchestra,
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; variety singers; concert orchestra.
9:00 WAAB, Address, Gov.-Elect James M. Curley to V. F. W., Waverly Post.
9:30 WBZ, John Charles Thomas, baritone, in recital.
9:30 WNAC, Adventures of Oracle: Burns and Allen; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:00 WNAC, Two-way Byrd Antarctic relay program; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch, from San Francisco.
10:30 WAAB, Melody Masterpieces: soloists; chorus; concert orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, "Mr. Amos Bones's First Christmas," local dramatic sketch.
11:45 WNAC, "A Balanced National Budget—or Inflation?" Prof. Edwin Walter Kemmerer, Princeton University.

Milk More; Feed More

The federal milk code for the Boston market has resulted in New England farmers getting nearly $3,000,000 more for their milk during the last nine months than they would have received under 1933 prices. Thus does the Federal Farm Administration create the impression that the New England dairy farmer is much better off than he was last year because of the code. But New England dairy experts disagree with the administration, not in the figures of gains presented, but in the implications of a farm prosperity that the experts claim does not exist.

One of these experts, Dr. Howard B. Ellenberger, former chairman of the New England Governors' Dairy Advisory Board stopped off in Boston the other day long enough to reveal that the costs of feed have gone up almost in exact ratio to the increase in milk prices. So the farm profits are actually right where they were a year ago. Dr. Ellenberger's hope for the farmer was that milk prices would soon move up faster than the costs of grain.

Bribing Recharged

Lowell A. Mayberry, Boston attorney, was today faced with a sudden turn of evidence against him, at his reopened trial for disbarment. His admitted investigator, John J. Donnelly, was identified by two former jurors as the man who bribed them to return favorable verdicts, in cases prosecuted by Mayberry. Judge Henry T. Lummus had before him this testimony:

Carl M. Kohler of Roslindale, said Donnelly had paid him $50, after saying he wanted a specified sum returned in the jury verdict.

In another case, James B. McCann of Jamaica Plain, identified Donnelly as the man who paid him $25, and then $10 more.

In both cases, the verdicts were favorable to the Mayberry clients.

Donnelly had previously been convicted for jury fixing.

The case was reopened by Judge Lummus, on petition of Judge Frederic A. Crafts, who is demanding disbarment of Mayberry on behalf of the Bar Association of the City of Boston. Judge Crafts secured the promise of the two former jurors to testify, after the case was closed and Mayberry exonerated.

Perfect Score

Safe drivers who think they have the state record for long driving without mishap are asked to march front and center by the Governor's committee on highway safety. The committee wants to see if Fred B. Bartlett's record of 35 years without accident can be outdistanced.

Otherwise, Mr. Bartlett will be awarded the degree of dean of Massachusetts drivers by the committee.

In 1899, up in Milford, N. H., Mr. Bartlett first started on his driving career, he proudly told the committee. the only way he could avoid accidents, he said, was to go through fields when a horse hove in view, or else come to a stop and let the horse go by. For frightened horses were the only accidents in those days.

His first car drove with a bar, and managed a thumping 20 miles an hour. He set off for Brant Rock on his first trip, and took two days to make it.

Well, what is your story?

Attwill Seems Safe

The appointment of Henry C. Attwill of Lynn as chairman of the pected to be confirmed at tomorrow's meeting of the Executive Council. It is possible that the nomination of J. Paul Keefe, former campaign manager of Governor Ely, to the Boston Licensing Board, will be withdrawn by the Governor, in view of strong opposition.

These developments were indicated at yesterday's informal meeting of the Council, to consider a large number of appointments which come up for confirmation tomorrow.

It was disclosed that Lieutenant Governor Bacon's opposition to the Attwill appointment had been withdrawn, thereby ensuring confirmation.

The Council also will consider a batch of 50 possible candidates for executive pardons. The Governor turned over to the councilors the petitions, asking them to sort and make recommendations.

Here and There

Striking high-school students of Stonington, Conn., will return to their classes today, following a four-day strike over the dismissal of football Coach Paul F. Cieurzo. The concession of school authorities was that Clarence Maxson, football coach and strike leader, would receive consideration for reinstatement in good standing.

Governor Ely announced today that he would celebrate Christmas by granting one or two pardons to state prison inmates.

Confirmation of the appointment of Judge Stanley Qua as justice to the Supreme Court bench will come before the Governor's Council tomorrow.

When Governor Ely shakes the dust of Beacon Hill from his feet in January, he plans to head for Mexico for a "good, long trip."

Directors of the Hamilton Woolen Company at Southbridge, threatening to leave the town and liquidate their property, are holding a final confiab over the strike situation, today. If the plant moves, town fathers say the tax rate will jump from $35.50 to $45.

State police guard Revere's 10 polling places today as the electorate votes for mayor. Andrew A. Casassa seeks re-election, opposed by James M. O'Brien, city treasurer. Meanwhile, the threat of gang outbreaks at the polls challenges voters to pick a chief executive who can wipe out such conditions.

A police training school, teaching the rudiments of accident prevention, was proposed yesterday by Paul A. Kirk, new Public Safety Commissioner. The commissioner will broach the idea on Thursday to Maxwell Halsey, safety expert for insurance companies and former traffic engineer for Massachusetts.

Football fatalities dropped 27 per cent last season, inviting the Governor's Street and Highway Safety Committee to advise motorists to cross street intersections as carefully as though they were getting in the way of a flying runner on the gridiron.

Fall River votes today for its first mayor under the new city charter. A whole city council and three school committee members will also be picked. The position of city manager, held by Alexander C. Murray, has been legislated out of existence, but not Mr. Murray, who is seeking the Mayor's chair against Edmond P. Talbot, former Mayor.

A "foolproof" system for checking the number of truckloads of snow removed by contractors is expected to save Boston some $200,000 this winter. Metal discs will be stamped to replace the card-punching system, which is open to abuse.

Half-day sessions for Fitchburg's 1150 burned-out high-school students were ordered last night by the school committee as plans went ahead for reconstructing the demolished building. The platoon system will go into effect Jan. 2.

Recent theater bombings have sent Boston detectives to Pawtucket and Providence to trace clues hinging on charges against a man known as a "radical." The suspect, whose picture is in the rogue's gallery, will be picked up for questioning, it was reported today.

Driver William F. Fuller of the CCC truck that crashed at Great Barrington, killing five and injuring 11, was arrested yesterday, charged with driving so as to endanger.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"RICHARD III" (Colonial). Walter Hampden. 8:15. Matinee tomorrow. "Richelieu," 2:30.

"RAIN FROM HEAVEN" (Plymouth). By S. N. Behrman. With Jane Cowl and John Halliday. Presented by the Theatre Guild. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Season in Kairo." German production filmed in Egypt. Some pleasant music. Shorts show life of bees and making of etchings. Free lesson in German by Berlitz School professor preceding tonight's last screening. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

BEACON—"One Night of Love." 9:15 a. m., 11:45, 2:15, 4:45, 7:15, 9:30.

EXETER—"Power." 3, 5:35, 8:45. Also "The Mad Ace."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"I Am a Thief." Fenway, 1:12, 3:48, 6:25, 8:30. Paramount, 10:24, 12:56, 3:28, 6, 8:42. Also "One Hour Late."

KEITH'S—"The Man Who Reclaimed His Head," with Claude Rains as a journalist whose internationalism is distorted at the behest of munitions makers — for a while. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—Greta Garbo in "The Painted Veil." Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—Jerome Kern's "Music in the Air," in film form, with Gloria Swanson and John Boles. Stage: "Color Rhapsodies." 11:20 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:20, 10.

MODERN — "College Rhythm." 10:38 a. m., 1:18, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Among the Missing."

BOSTON — "Cheating Cheaters," with Fay Wray and Cesar Romero. Vaudeville. 10:12 a. m., 1:23, 4:37, 7:31, 10:13.

SCOLLAY — "College Rhythm." Vaudeville. 12, 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.

STATE—"The Private Life of Don Juan," with Douglas Fairbanks. 1:20, 4:15, 7:10, 10:05. Also "Men of the Night."

UNIVERSITY—"The St. Louis Kid." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Outcast Lady."

UPTOWN—"Age of Innocence." 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Also "Limehouse Blues."

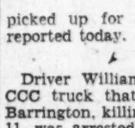
TREMONT—"Adorable," with Janet Gaynor, and "Ever Since Eve," with George O'Brien. 9 a. m. to 11.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Little King" cartoon; Lowell Thomas travelogue; "Polo Thrills"; more "Dumbell Letters"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Rangers. 8:30.

ARENA—Harvard vs. Boston University. 8:30.



Music

HIGHLAND GLEE CLUB —Annual Fall Concert, Newton High School auditorium. 8:15.

B. U. SYMPHONY — Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Haydn's "Oxford" symphony; Bach's Suite in C major. Free. 29 Exeter Street. 8:15.

LONOY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Open House Concert. Piano program by students. 44 Church St. 8:15.

CANADIAN CLUB—Program by Hope Lincoln, pianist, and Miriam Catheron, dancseuse. Lee Auditorium, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon St. 8.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—St. Helena's House, 80 Union Park St., South End. 8.

ERA ORCHESTRA — Outer South End Group. Robert Gould Shaw House, 11 Windsor St. 8.

Other Events

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Illustrated lecture by Arthur H. Merritt: "Climbing the Hills of Gaspé." Huntington Hall. 8.

INSTITUTE OF CREDIT—Prof. Frederick J. Gillis of Boston Teachers' College, speaks on "Current Economic Trends." Hotel Bradford. 7.

BASKETBALL—Brown vs. Boston University. St. Botolph St. Gymnasium. 7:30.

Tomorrow

RAILROAD AGENTS ASSOCIATION — Annual Christmas Tree Meeting. South Station Dining Room. Music. Talks. 6:30.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART — Christmas pageant, "The Crusader and the Grail," by Raymond Porter. 11 a. m. and 8. 364 Brookline Ave.

ROTARY CLUB—Christmas Frolic. Frankie Kecchino, 12-year-old violinist, featured on program. Hotel Statler, 12:15.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont speaks: "The Outlook of a Vermont Republican." 8:30.

Gov. Cross Puts Foot Down On Political Deals

Breaks With Old Guard in Connecticut Senate Over Party Slate

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 18 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, in a vigorous statement today, definitely broke with the Democratic Old Guard, dominant faction in the Senate, denounced the slate of officers adopted at a caucus here, and, in effect, declared war on their alleged plans for "deals."

His statement follows:

"Comment is hardly necessary on the Democratic plan for the organization of the State Senate as announced in the newspapers. The public and the press will take proper care of those Senators who would repudiate their party platform and betray their fellow citizens who elected them to office.

"Through three successive campaigns the Democratic Party in Connecticut has taken as its prime issue the restoration of free constitutional government to the citizens of this State. But no sooner has a notable Democratic victory been gained than a few members of a faction have maneuvered themselves into sufficient power to dictate the organization of the Senate, if it is to be Democratic, by promises which they may or may not be able to fulfill.

"With one exception, the faction is composed of outsiders who hold no state office nor are likely ever to be elected to one. Apparently the hope of these men is to transfer the business of the state to the office of a Hartford lawyer.

"The two men they have persuaded a majority of the Democratic senators to nominate, respectively for party leaders and clerk broke from the Democratic Party two years ago, and joined with the Republicans in that notorious judgeship deal which was denounced not only in nearly all the newspapers of Connecticut but in newspapers in New York and throughout New England.

"The proposed set-up is perfectly adapted for another judgeship deal and for deals of all kinds. It is, of course, the expectation of the leaders that they can trade with the Governor, swapping such legislation as he may desire in the interest of the public welfare, and important appointments partly or wholly in his power. Their main motive appears to be not the public interest but private profit."

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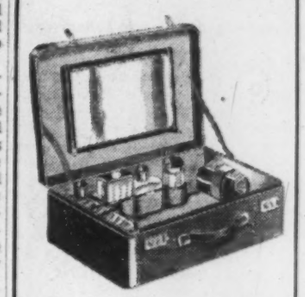

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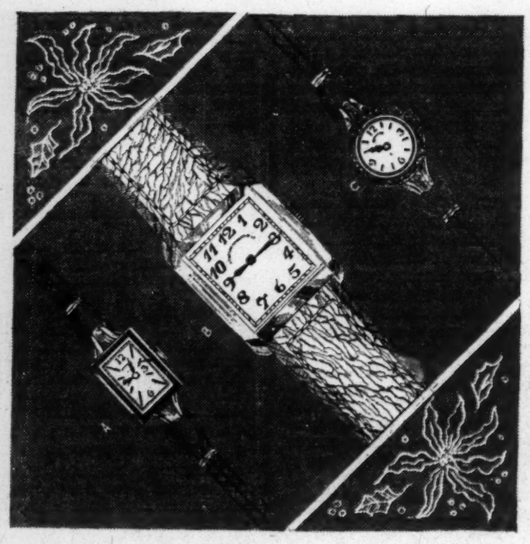

Fine Watches

for Gifts that endure through the years

WATCHES SKETCHED

A. Ladies' 18K Gold Hamilton Watch $85

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What finer holiday gift for either man or woman than a watch, for such a gift is cherished by the recipient for many a year.

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Tuesday! Wednesday!

women's PLASTICS from $8.95 up

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All reduced; including the popular blucher-type. Black calf or kid and tan Russian calfskin.

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Black or tan calfskin. Sizes 2 to 6.

ALL *children's* PLASTICS reduced

$2.95 to $4.65 [according to size]

Including our famous plain-toe and shark-tipped oxfords.

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Beaver Coats

$69

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HUNDREDS of women will want these.

The Last Group Was a Complete Sell-Out

A cold snap puts any one in a frame of mind to desire a fur coat . . . but where could you find a better value? Made by one of our finest makers. Exceptional wearing quality and warmth.

Swagger Coats in the two newest styles

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Pageant Marks Tercentenary Of Boston Common

Parade From Historic Old 'Pasture' to State House Is a Feature

Hear, ye! Hear, ye! "How Boston Got Its Common" was revealed today in a tercentenary pageant that carried 1934 Boston back over the city's puritanical past to the early days of the old Bay Colony.

The town crier, a five-star final in tight knee breeches and flowing cloak, proclaimed the event to the hollow roll of a drummers' escort. Gov. John Winthrop was present to close the deal whereby, for the sum of $150, the Rev. William Blackstone's pasture was transferred to the towne for use as a common.

Traffic roared in Tremont Street and along Lafayette Mall came the clacking cadence of shoppers heels where only the lonesome cawing of the crows and the bellowing of the Reverend Blackstone's cow was heard three centuries ago.

Files of Pikeman

Scrawny files of Pikemen, soldier-police of 1634 Boston, tramped the frozen turf ahead of natty squads of Governor Ely's state constabulary. Detachments of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the First Corps of Cadets, the Fusileers and National Lancers, lent added color to the procession that marched from Boston Common to the State House past astonished clumps of staring passersby.

Actors selected from the Emergency Relief Association Civic Theater gave the pageant a realistic touch. Governor Winthrop especially, was a convincing chief executive from buckled boots to the crest of his rakish tricorne.

Over the brow of the knoll came the strange procession, laying a stately course for the Bullfinch portico on Beacon Hill. Gathering shadows in the marbled ante-chambers of the State Hall of Flags enveloped the company that symbolized the fruitful spanning of three centuries in the hallowed history of the Commonwealth.

Lavender-Tinted Windows

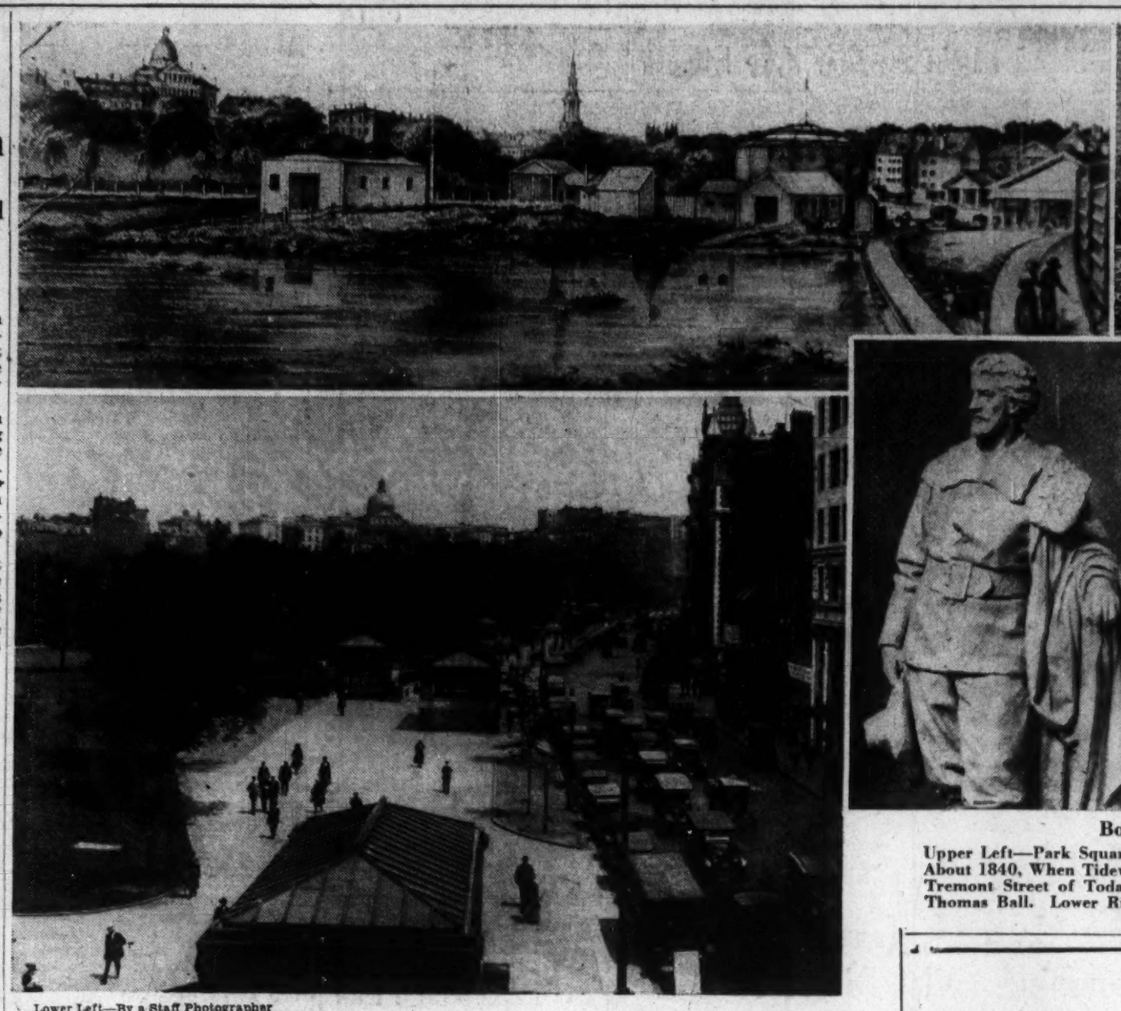
The waning gold of the short winter day sprayed through the lavender-tinted windows of the south façade. There were brief remarks. A mellow light settled upon the gathering. There was a benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Charles E. Park of the First Church in Boston. Suddenly over the hushed gathering crept the opening notes of the doxology, the "Old Hundredth," a sacred link between the early founders of the Commonwealth and its present keepers.

The paths the company trod, the events they re-enacted, touched cherished landmarks and significant episodes in the history of the city, of the State, and of the nation.

Traditions that center around the American Revolution are rooted in its soil. From the time of its purchase the Common was used as much "for a trayning field" as "for feeding cattell."

Colonial Youth Played

Here it was that colonial youth first used to play where hordes of youngsters from the Italian North End flock today to splash in the frogpond or skate according to the seasons. There it was that General Page entered the scene in pre-Revolutionary days with orders to his troops to spoil the Yankees' slides, and a hot-headed band of Colonial boys, fired with righteous indignation, waited on the imposing British General in heated protest, and won the gruff old soldier over with that inspiring glimmer of Yankee spunk



Boston Common Area of Yesterday and Today

Upper Left—Park Square in 1837. Upper Right—Worcester and Providence Railroad Crossing About 1840, When Tidewater Came Up to the Common at What Is Now Charles Street. Lower Left—Tremont Street of Today. Center—William Blackstone, First Inhabitant of Boston, a Clay by Thomas Ball. Lower Right—An Old Picture of Tremont Street Mall, Looking South at Point Where Tremont and West Streets Meet Today.

Lower Left—By a Staff Photographer

Its memorial shaft on the highest knoll commemorates the sailors and soldiers of the Civil War mustered on the Common in answer to the call that went up with the fall of Sumter. Weird are the memorials which modern conquests have added to the Common's collection of tributes and trophies. Colonists of 1634 could never fathom the purpose of such strange engines of war as the tanks and mines and "75s," nor the significance of such alien names as Argonne, Meuse and St. Mihiel.

Place in Culture

The Common has its place in American culture no less than war. Oliver Wendell Holmes penned an early picture, and gave a lasting name to one of its long paths. Another avenue for the literati followed a well-beaten path from the public library to the office of the Atlantic Monthly, and Emerson, Lowell and Holmes left their footprints in its history.

Subway lines have moled their way beneath its very tombstones; crowded streets and upward crowding buildings have hemmed it in on several sides. Hard-pressed, hard-headed civic planners have even proposed biting out chunks of its remaining acres for motor parking.

But Boston's minute men of '34 would not submit to that. No, not even the shabby crowds that cheer the oratory which Francis Parkman's millions raised from a soapbox to a granite-canopied rostrum, would submit to seeing the Common capitulate to the capitalistic invasion of claxons and tin fenders.

Red Tape Halts PWA State Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

program always takes time. His criticism was "lack of delegation of power" to the PWA agencies. The continual examination and re-examination of projects by local, state and national boards slows the whole thing to a standstill, the Governor said.

Squabbles Over Sites

City and town officials are mainly responsible for the delay in the municipal programs, Mr. Johnson contended. Petty squabbles between city councils and mayors over location of buildings have delayed PWA materially, he added.

Real estate men, guided by selfish interests, also have helped to stem the flow of PWA funds, he declared. They have defeated PWA housing projects which would have definitely speeded building recovery.

As it is now, Mr. Johnson said, the PWA has hardly aided building industry recovery in Massachusetts in the least.

Some censure was leveled against the State Emergency Finance Board. This board, it was contended, set the slow pace at the very beginning.

Another factor in the present situation is the disinclination of municipalities to add to their debt burdens by PWA commitments. But could the Federal Government be induced to raise their grants from 30 per cent to 50 per cent of the costs of the projects, many cities have indicated that they would increase their PWA programs.

Boston is cited as an outstanding example of delay. James M. Curley, as Mayor, drew up a $23,000,000 program. The State Emergency Finance Board demanded reduction to $10,000,000. Mr. Curley waited for nearly two months, then sent along a $10,000,000 list. Shortly after the Administration changed, and so did the PWA program under the new Mayor, Frederick W. Mansfield. And further delays prevented sizable PWA expenditures until October, 1934.

Cumbersome Set-Up

Another critic declared that the entire set-up for approving PWA projects from the local communities to the federal PWA organization is too cumbersome. Each project must go through at least a half dozen approving bodies before the contract can be awarded.

This cumbersome organization, coupled with the "do's and don't's" surrounding plans, contracts, hours and wages, he added, tend to delay the flow of PWA money into recovery pumps.

Most of the snags in the PWA machinery have been outlined from the beginning. But it is only now that the public can fully comprehend the degree to which these administrative abuses have hampered the program.

G. O. P. Watches Situation

Possible outcomes of this open break between the Governor and the Old Guard organization are being discussed by party leaders. The Republicans, seeing a chance to capitalize on the situation, may put up their own slate which, winning Socialist approval, could be adopted.

Democratic Old Guarders are said to be working on the assumption that Mayor T. Frank Hayes of Waterbury, Lieutenant Gov.-Elect, will succeed Governor Cross in 1936 and are recognizing him now as actual leader of the party.

In reappointing his staff recently, Governor Cross intimated he might not seek renomination.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, not quite so cold, with lowest temperature in the middle 20's tonight; Wednesday probably snow or rain and slightly warmer; moderate to fresh northwest and west shifting to southwesterly winds.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow Wednesday and in interior late tonight; slowly rising temperature tonight and on the west coast Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow Wednesday and in north portion late tonight; rising temperature tonight and in the south portion Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, not so cold tonight; Wednesday snow or rain and not so cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh west shifting to southwest winds over north portion, and gentle variable winds tonight, becoming fresh south and southwest on Wednesday over south portion; fair weather tonight; increasing cloudiness followed by rain over north portion Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B	C
Boston	19	38	18
Bermuda	66	68	62
Chicago	26	32	26
Denver	28	40	28
Helena, Mont.	32	38	32
Jacksonville	54	70	54
Kansas City	32	46	32
Los Angeles	52	72	52
Miami, Fla.	66	78	60
New Orleans	56	74	56
New York	28	40	26
Norfolk, Va.	34	50	34
Philadelphia	30	46	30
St. Louis	30	42	30
St. Paul	36	36	24
San Francisco	50	56	50
Washington	28	44	26

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 18.
B—Maximum, Dec. 17.
C—Minimum Dec. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:35 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Wednesday, 9:47 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; trace of snow on the ground at 8 p. m.; maximum temperature 46 degrees above zero; minimum 29 above.

Opportunities Shown For Heroes in Peace

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Dec. 18 (AP)—Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, in a plea for world peace, today said there was sufficient opportunity for heroism in peace without the necessity of war.

"This is a topsy-turvy illogical world," said President Sills in a chapel address. "While representatives of Great Britain, Japan and the United States are failing to come to any kind of a tentative agreement on the size of their navies, a Japanese freighter was in trouble in mid-Atlantic, and American, British and German ships at great risk to themselves rushed to their aid.

"Why cannot our blind human eyes see that peace furnishes all the opportunity this world needs for heroism? Why can we not permanently substitute the law of the sea for the lawlessness of war?"

"THERE'S A REASON"
Made in a jiffy!
Delicious
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NEVER IN PASTE FORM

Your mouth feels clean and your teeth are white when brushed regularly with Revelation Tooth Powder. Favored by 15,000 dentists. *Two sizes: 35¢ and 50¢ economy size.*

AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO., SAN FRANCISCO

A STEINWAY

for your children's Christmas will enrich all their after-lives

WHEN parents open to children the enchanted world of music, they bestow a gift not even time can take away. Throughout life, music will be a constant source of pleasure, solace and delight.

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FOR FORTY-FOUR YEARS it has been my pleasure and privilege to work with retail grocery merchants from coast to coast and from the Lakes to the Gulf.

Having decided to sever my connections with Reid, Murdoch & Co., on December 31, 1934, it seems fitting at this time to express my deep and sincere appreciation to the boys who drove the delivery wagons, the retail grocery salesmen who served the consumers over the counters, and their employers, the retail grocery merchants, for the fine and loyal co-operation they have accorded me during this period.

It is to these groups we are indebted for whatever measure of success we have enjoyed.

If it were possible to do so, there is nothing I should enjoy more than to call on every one of these men in person and express my gratitude to them.

Wishing you and all my friends with whom I have been associated so many years continued prosperity, I remain,

Cordially yours,

2865 Sheridan Place,
Evanston, Illinois

December 1, 1934

A MEETING of the Officers and Directors of Reid, Murdoch & Co., was held at the principal place of business, Clark Street Bridge, Chicago, Illinois, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1933, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

Mr. J. J. Dau, Chairman of the Board, moved the adoption of the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That in recognition of his more than forty years of faithful, efficient, and continuous service to the Corporation, and his unselfish devotion to the business which has prevented his following his personal inclinations to travel and be with his family, Mr. Sidney P. Stevens be granted a year's leave of absence . . . effective January 1st, 1934 . ."

Mr. H. W. Armstrong, President, seconded the motion and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

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Cleanup of Stalin Opposition Admitted by Soviet Officials; Execution Total Mounts to 130

Admissions Are Guarded and Vague, but 'Official'—New Dictatorial Powers Likely to Be Asked at All-Party Congress Next Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

RIGA, Latvia, Dec. 18—In cautious and vague terms the Soviet authorities have now admitted officially for the first time that the numerous executions since the assassination of Joseph Stalin's assistant, Sergei Kiroff, Dec. 1, were the result of a split inside the ruling Communist Party and not due to outside opposition.

This confirms the explanation published in the Monitor of Dec. 7 to the effect that the present movement is the third major inter-party dispute comparable to the Trotsky and Bukharin revolts of 1927 and 1929.

"Discriminations"

It is pretty generally believed—although not officially admitted—that the party opposition to the Stalin faction is because of the conviction on the part of many Communists that the present governmental discrimination in favor of skilled labor over unskilled is hurtful to the bigger plan. The opposition is also said to object to the whole "Neo-Nep" (the advanced New Economic Policy) forwarded by Joseph Stalin and his followers.

In the past the Stalin faction used the Ogpu and other strong-arm methods to put down opposition—and it is asserted they are doing the same thing all over again.

Those who are closely observing the progress of current events in Russia seem convinced that the Stalin faction will win its present fight against the opposition—no matter how many more executions may seem necessary.

130 Executed

Executions during December—which reached a total of 130, with 28 persons shot yesterday—almost entirely affected Communists.

In an official statement the Government now links Leonid Nicolieff, Kiroff's assassin, with the "vile debris of Zinovieff's followers" who "now resort to organizing individual terror."

Gregory Zinovieff, who shared Leon Trotsky's disgrace but afterward recanted in humiliating terms, is not personally involved in the present dispute and the official explanation really explains nothing except that the present dispute is among the Communists themselves.

Plan Reorganization

Private reports from Moscow indicate drastic reorganization of the Communist Party is expected when the All-Union Congress meets Jan. 25. This reorganization is expected to strengthen the Stalin faction and to provide new dictatorial powers within the ruling party.

Joseph Stalin is credited with the intention of weakening further the national groups in the Ukraine, Central Asia and elsewhere and applying more drastically his ideas of economic inequality which are designed to improve industrial efficiency by increasing the disparity between skilled and unskilled workers.

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (AP)—Although more than 100 persons have been executed for "terrorist" plotting since the assassination of Sergei Kiroff Dec. 1 in Leningrad, no official communiqué has been issued concerning the motives of Leonid Nicolieff in shooting Kiroff.

Neither has there been any announcement concerning the details of the political bloc which official circles have charged in many statements was behind the crime.

The time for investigation of Nicolieff's crime has been extended only to Dec. 20, consequently his fate probably will be made known on that day and a possibly more official light will be thrown on the alleged plot at that time.

The official statement yesterday announcing the execution of 28 persons charged with "terrorist" plotting at Kieff added Roumania to the list of countries from which armed plotters were said to have entered Soviet Russia.

Poland, Finland, and Latvia previously had been named as the countries from which had come 75 alleged contra-revolutionists executed in Leningrad, Moscow and Minsk.

The Soviet press now is widely charging that the Zinovieff group, which tried to split the Communist Party in 1925 on the plan for farm collectivization, is responsible for Kiroff's assassination.

The Communist Party's newspaper Pravda said today that the Zinovieffists became "the worst enemies of the working class" after they were crushed in open political struggle and declares: "The shabby dregs of the former Zinovieff opposition hid themselves from the party and began the use of the last white bandits' Fascist means of struggle—individual terror. The sacrifice of these impertinent murderers sent by the class enemies was the best son of the Bolshevist party—S. M. Kiroff."

Robin Hood Might Appear Any Minute

Wide World — **A Glimpse of Windsor Great Park, England, Not Sherwood Forest, But Reminiscent of It**

A Bit Startled by the Cameraman, These Young Deer Nevertheless Waited to Watch Him From a Short Distance.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Eng.—In the heart of the Great Park, three miles from Windsor Castle along an avenue of elms laid out in the reigns of Charles II and William III, deer stand in the shadow of giant oaks as a vivid reminder of Old England. Like the famous deer park at Nara, Japan, Windsor provides a durable link with the past. Its oaks scattered in open fields preserve one of the best features of English landscape.

Remote Towns Linked By Air Line Advance In Australian Bush

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Since aviation and flights into almost hitherto inaccessible parts of Northern Australia have become of frequent occurrence, the names of the remote communities Katharine and Daly Waters are quite familiar to Australians. People living on the largest cattle ranch in faraway territory so little known except to overlanders and shearers—the Victoria River Downs Station—witnessed quite recently the inauguration of a weekly air service to Perth, established by the MacRobertson Miller Company. Eventually this service will be extended from Daly Waters, the present terminus, to Katharine, where connection will be made with overseas planes from Darwin.

Less than 10 years ago the only means of reaching Victoria River Downs was by pack horse every six weeks and sometimes in the wet weather the mails were delayed for many months. Then came the monthly motorcar in the dry season with the pack horse in the wet. Now the weekly air-mail service, and then one must remember the wireless.

Soon there will be no "beyond the never never" in Australia.

Bohemians Engage In Fish-Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—Fish-farming is becoming a favorite occupation of the Bohemians.

Not of those so-called Bohemians with large black hats and big floppy bow ties who frequent the "arty" quarters in the big capitals, but of the inhabitants of the real Bohemia, who are forging ahead in pisciculture.

They are overcoming the handicaps of their landlocked country, not by means of trainloads of fish from the seaboards of neighboring countries, but by stocking their numerous inland lakes.

The map of south Bohemia, particularly the district round Trebon, is dotted with artificial lakes. Much of this land was barren marsh in the Middle Ages. It was reclaimed by thrifty Czech lords and clever medieval engineers drained the extensive fen region making numerous fish ponds.

Carp almost holds the place of turkey in Bohemia. No Christmas dinner without a Trebon carp! Anglo-Saxon visitors often used to comment that fish is not a regular item in Bohemian dietary. In this respect a great change has been observed during the last few years. Fish diet is becoming increasingly popular and lately fish restaurants, "rybárny," have become fashionable in Prague. At the same time the national dish of pork or sausages and beer is said to be noticeably decreasing.

Greece Organizes Relief To Help Poor This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—Greece is making determined efforts to ease the lot of its poor and jobless this winter.

There are popular canteens where the needy can obtain food. Hot soup is served at 2 cents a portion.

Athens is divided into 15 sections in each of which food will be distributed to persons named as needy on the police list.

Various business, social and philanthropic societies have co-operated with the Government. The head of the Greek Church has shown willingness to harness all the forces of the clergy to the task of obtaining relief for the poor.

Tel-Aviv's 'Central Park' Named After Belgian King

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TEL-AVIV, Palestine—Tel-Aviv's "Central Park" has just been named Albert Park after Albert I, the late King of the Belgians, who with Queen Elisabeth visited this leading Zionist city some years ago.

Havana Alarmed By Bombings and Threat of Revolt

Concentration Outside City Indicated by Exodus of Political Groups

Copyright 1934 by the Associated Press

HAVANA, Dec. 18—Nearly 1000 soldiers patrolled the streets of Havana today after a night of bombings and talk of revolution.

Alarm spread throughout the city shortly before midnight when more than 40 bombs were exploded. Three women and two men were injured by the blasts, which were set off in every section of the capital.

Soldiers spent the early morning hours searching pedestrians, motorists, buses and streetcars for bombs. Fourteen persons were arrested on charges of placing the explosives or for having them in their possession.

The city became excited over the possibility of a revolutionary outbreak after police seized a supply of dynamite and arrested 90 passengers in buses where the explosives were found.

Tension High Since Raid

Extra precautions were taken by the army when an officer reported he had detained three members of the ABC political society, opposed to the Government of President Mendieta and his "strong man," Col. Fulgencio Batista, commander-in-chief of the army.

Sailors and police also were ordered held in readiness.

The army officer said he had seen many other men, presumably ABC members, leaving the city in groups.

Tension has been high since a band of armed men, allegedly secret police, last week raided the plant of the newspaper Accion, an ABC organ, and forced nine editorial workers to take castor oil.

Parties Talk of Union

ABC leaders denounced the raid as equivalent "to a declaration of war." Negotiations were begun by them for an affiliation with the Autentico Party, their former enemies, for a concerted anti-government campaign.

Leaders of the ABC and other opposition groups, it was known, have restrained with difficulty "hot-head" members from violence since the raid, but their spokesman said today they had no knowledge of plans for a concerted outbreak.

His opponents charge Batista with despotism similar to the Machado regime.

To Start in Interior

In connection with reports of groups departing from Havana, it was pointed out opposition groups have said the "next revolution" would be begun in the interior.

A revolution of Nov. 8 and 9, 1933, fostered by the ABC, centered in Havana and was smashed by the army, concentrated here and in near-by Camp Columbia.

The huge dynamite supply was seized when soldiers, acting on information from Santiago, halted four buses. The 90 passengers were held incommunicado while authorities questioned them, seeking to fix responsibility for the dynamite's presence.

Efforts to communicate with Colonel Batista and his aides were fruitless. Headquarters replied to calls by saying they were in conference.

Lerroux Refuses Dictator's Rôle For Budget Cuts

Spanish Leaders Divided on Proposals to Make Large Economies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A proposal to give the Spanish Government dictatorial powers to introduce drastic economies and throw out the 1935 budget has been turned down by Premier Alejandro Lerroux.

The proposal, first mooted by José Maria Gil Robles, Roman Catholic leader in the Cortes, aroused a keen controversy, since its acceptance would have lead to the resignation of Minister of Finance Manuel Marraco, and left Spain without estimates for 1935. On the other hand, it is evident that extraordinary credits voted since the budget calculations were made have rendered fictitious the reduction on paper of 300,000,000 pesetas, about $13,800,000, in the deficit.

The solution arrived at by compromise between Señor Robles and Premier Lerroux is that the budget should be left in, thus avoiding a Cabinet crisis, and that an extra-parliamentary commission of financial experts and businessmen be named to advise any economies they think fit.

Another problem which energetic action on the part of Agriculture Minister Manuel Jimenez Fernandez has prevented from becoming serious is that of the "yunteros" or smallholders of Extremadura. The Azaña Government, pending voting of land reform by the Cortes, gave over to some 30,000 peasants in this region uncultivated land held by grandees.

The peasants who have tilled the land and earn their living from it were to hold it until Dec. 31, 1934, at which time it was expected that ownership of it would have been regulated by law. The swing over to the Right prevented this regulation from being effected, and the former owners of the land have been loudly claiming its return to them.

Minister Fernandez, however, told their Cortes representatives that on no account would the land be taken away from those now tilling it. He has therefore extended the small holders' term of occupation for another year to give him time to legalize the situation.

California Oil Output

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—California crude oil output during the week ended Dec. 15 averaged 495,350 barrels daily, an increase of 2500 over the previous week.

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Manchester Permits Indian Cotton Show On Exchange Floor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A gesture of good will on Lancashire's part toward India is reflected by the decision of the directors of the Manchester Royal Exchange to permit a special exhibition of cloths made from Indian cotton on the floor of the exchange—the first time a display stand has been allowed there.

The exhibition is intended to bring to the notice of all concerned in the Lancashire cotton industry the striking range of cotton manufactures which are now being successfully produced from different types of Indian cotton.

Sir Richard Jackson, chairman of the Lancashire-India Cotton Committee, stated that in making the request to the exchange directors they were asking for a concession entirely without precedent. But they based their hopes on the belief that everywhere in Lancashire there existed a very keen desire not only to stimulate reciprocal trade with India, but also to show in the Indian interests affected, that everybody was joining in this effort in the most wholehearted manner.

Granting permission, the directors stated that they must make it clear that they only did so because the committee which made the request was one working under the authority of the Government.

Recent statistics show that United Kingdom takings of Indian cotton this season total 355,534 bales, compared with 242,601 the previous year and 122,082 bales in 1931-1932.

HARROGATE, ENGLAND

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French Restaurant?
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Italy Bans All Military News, Warning Correspondents Not to Write on Wide List of Subjects

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME—Foreign journalists in Italy are finding themselves on very difficult ground as a result of the recent ban on publication of news of military character, other than that emanating from official sources. Offenders against this Fascist order are liable to be charged with espionage.

A decree signed by Benito Mussolini as Minister of War, Navy and Air, has announced the list of subjects considered as falling within the category of military matters. So sweeping, indeed, is the list, and so general are the matters which must not be divulged and about which one is forbidden to write that the task of reporting events in Italy will now become extremely difficult, it is felt.

With Premier Mussolini's declared intention of transforming the whole of Italy into a militarist nation, there is hardly an aspect of the national life which, in one way or another, does not seem to be connected with the military machine.

Censorship Possible

There is speculation here as to whether the decree will be applied to muzzle the Fascist press to a hitherto unprecedented extent. Correspondents may have to work under conditions still worse than those existing during wartime or under a strict censorship.

For instance, a detailed description of a new road, opened to public traffic, which happens to be situated near the border—and some of Italy's finest and most picturesque highways are to be found just there—or a report on the inauguration of a railway station at an important city, or an account of some natural scientific experiments that may also have military interest, not to speak of the launching of a new warship or accidents to airplanes, may lead the writer into serious trouble.

All the information that is wished to be known either in Italy or abroad on any event that has a remote military nature will be duly given out by the authorities, but apparently one should add no color, no impressions of one's own, and, above all, should carefully refrain from adding any further news which may have inadvertently escaped the attention of the official who provides the press with the story.

"Vietato"

Some of the subjects whose publication is strictly forbidden are: The formation, constitution, numerical strength and movements of any military, naval or air unit in time of peace; transport of troops; exercises and maneuvers on land, sea and in the air; any serious accident or incident to men or material in the three fighting services or the morale of any military unit at any given moment; damage or destruction to hangars, aircraft and ships; antiaircraft protection; naval programs except when published by the Ministry of Marine; particulars of projects and details of armements and equipment of warships, their efficiency or modification; improvements to military airports and to emergency landing grounds, whether military or civil; air experiments; roads of military interest; news about the import and export of war material by the Government or private firms; barracks and arsenals; civil establishments of pre-eminent military interest, that is, those which manufacture arms, munitions, explosives, ships, airplanes, automobiles, provisions, etc.; the quality and quantity of raw materials, stocks held and staff employed; details of radio and other natural scientific experiments of military interest; optic wavelength and invisible ray experiments or accomplishments; railway and traffic news; hydroelectric and canal news; mobilization news; army levy news; news concerning the organization of the army for war; the thought and attitude of the Government on those parts of international negotiations which have not been made public.

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NEW YORK CITY

Industry Balks At 6 P. C. Limit On War-Time Profit

War Department Adviser Says He Has Had Many Disagreements

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—Lieut. Col. C. T. Harris, War Department adviser to the Senate Munitions Committee, today testified that the department has had numerous disagreements with private industry in its effort to limit profits to 6 per cent on invested capital in case of another war.

The committee yesterday disclosed that the War Department already has surveyed 12,000 industrial plants which could be converted into government factories in time of war. The department has prepared a program of emergency legislation which it would ask Congress to enact immediately if war were declared.

The description of certain disagreements in regard to the "adjusted compensation contract" under which industries would be paid for their services led Senator Bennett C. Clark (D.) of Missouri to comment that such a system, necessitating expert and intricate audits at a time when speed is necessary might lead to "almost insuperable tasks."

The committee slowed down its inquiry into the Government's procurement today after a conference with War Department officials. It agreed to proceed cautiously and betray no confidences in spite of the belief expressed by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), of North Dakota, chairman of the committee, that there "is no such thing as a military secret."

Part of the morning session was taken up by testimony from Winchester Repeating Arms Company officials that notwithstanding the new national firearms act regulating the sale of machine guns, parts of the guns could be bought from various machine shops and assembled for use unlawfully. The Winchester Company, it was shown, sold rifle barrels and six Browning machine guns to a Philadelphia concern headed by R. F. Sedgely, known as "Sidewalk Sedgely."

Gun Parts Easily Available

Edwin Pugsley, vice-president of the Winchester Company, said he thought it would be possible to purchase machine gun parts from any reputable company.

Colonel Harris told the committee that the War Department had adopted the "adjusted compensation" type of war-time contract as a substitute for the unsuccessful cost-plus" contract used in the World War. Under it, profit would be limited to a specified percentage on capital investment of a firm in the particular factory which manufactured the product.

Lieut. E. M. Brannon, of the office of the Assistant Secretary of War, said that there was general complaint from industries that 6 per cent profit was not enough, although the War Department feels it is sufficient.

Points Out Difficulties

Asked his views on the subject, Irenée du Pont, vice chairman of the board of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., said that a uniform profit rate would "take away a great deal of ill feeling arising out of the belief that one company is getting better treatment than another."

He pointed out the difficulties of arriving at the capital investment figure and drawing the line between munitions and nonmunitions.

Pierre du Pont, chairman of the board, expressed the fear that industries would be slow to push new inventions and research at such a low profit. "Young industries," he said, "must be encouraged by promise of higher profits." He also condemned the War Department's refusal to reimburse companies for bonuses paid in war times.

The suggestion came from the committee that Congress enact the War Department's profit control plan now so not to have to rush it through in the frenzy of war days. Lieutenant Brannon said as far as he knew the department had no objection to this, but he understood the attorney general had questioned the legality of such a move in peace times.

A Marine Corps officer and former White House Aid told yesterday that sales of a device to improve rifles and submachine guns he has made to foreign nations while in active service were entirely within the law.

The device, known as the "Cutts compensator," was developed by Lieut. Richard M. Cutts, U. S. M. C., and his father, a former colonel in the corps. It is designed to lessen the recoil in guns and thus improve markmanship.

Called to the stand to explain his commercial activities, Lieutenant Cutts denied ever having taken a commission on any sales except those connected with the compensator. He was at liberty to sell this device, he said, because Curtis D. Wilbur, in 1925, when Secretary of the Navy, turned down an offer permitting the department to place the Cutts patent in the navy's secret archives.

First League Subsidy To Individual Given

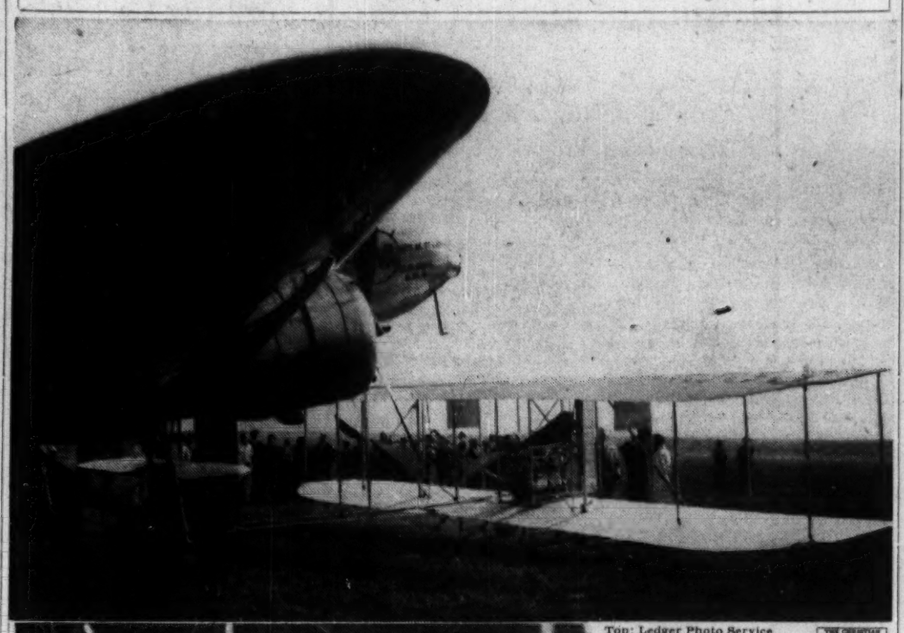
WARSAW, Dec. 18 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—For the first time in its history the League of Nations granted a subsidy yesterday to an individual petitioner, advancing 300 Swiss francs, about $96, to Isaac Mejerowicz of Opatoweic, Poland.

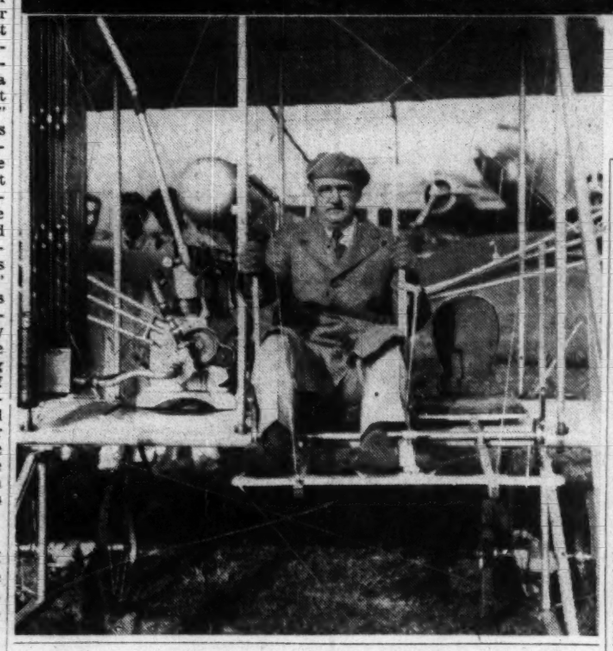
The grant came from the League's fund for social aid.

Surveying Kit Extensive

Duke University has one of the South's most complete collections of surveying instruments, all available to engineering students.

Mechanical Dodo Spreads Ancient Wings





Top: Ledger Photo Service
Bottom: Wide World

Early Wright Plane Soars Anew

Top: Study in Contrasts. Wright Model 13, Made in 1911, Beside Modern Transport. Bottom: Marshall E. Reid, Philadelphia, at Controls of Wright Plane to Be Exhibited at Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

French Chamber Gets Demand For Inquiry on Arms

Plans for Nationalization of Manufacture Backed by Big Majority

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 18—A French arms inquiry similar to the senatorial investigation in the United States was demanded in the Chamber of Deputies today by Pierre Cot, former Minister of Air in the Daladier Cabinet.

Evoking sensational findings of the Nye Committee and President Roosevelt's recent statement as to the necessity of eliminating war-time profits, M. Cot urged an immediate parliamentary investigation of arms traffic in France and ultimate nationalization of all manufacture of armaments.

Majority in Favor

Although the Chamber's only response to this demand was to vote an additional 800,000,000 franc (about $52,800,000) credit for armaments, it is learned that efforts to obtain such an inquiry into the profits of French armament manufacturers and ultimate abolition of all private arms traffic will be pushed actively and that these efforts already enjoy important political backing.

It is significant that nationalization of armament industries is a primary point in the party programs both of Radicals and Socialists, who between them command the absolute majority in the French Parliament.

Pointed References

Citing evidence produced in the American investigation tending to show that munitions makers in seeking a market are not averse to "creating demand," M. Cot urged the necessity of closer control of publicity and advertising budgets of these industries. He made particularly pointed references to manufacturers of gas-masks in connection with the recent "air scare" campaign conducted by part of the French press, and also to the fact that many papers have kept remarkably silent about the American inquiry.

Qualified

Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin in replying for the Government protested that the problem was essentially an international one. Pointing out that the Disarmament Conference has prepared a detailed project on the question, he declared, "France adheres in advance and enthusiastically" to any such proposal. Furthermore, he asserted his Government agreed emphatically with President Roosevelt that "in time of war there should no longer be any profits for mobilized industries."

In peace time, however, he felt that private industry was better equipped to supply economically France's needs for its national defense. In the face of German rearmament, therefore, he concluded, additional armaments were imperative and the existing industries must supply them.

Overwhelming indorsement of the Flandin Government's strong arms policy for France was given in a vote of confidence when the Chamber rejected, 388 to 194, a Socialist motion for nationalization of the arms industry.

Wallace Has Lively Year; Holds Repute for Calm

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, known to his friends as a quiet philosopher who likes to sit and think, looked back today on a year of hustle and bustle that breaks his former records. For the 12 months just gone, his exploits count up as follows:

Traveled 40,000 miles by train, automobile, ship, airplane, through all 48 states.

Made 88 speeches, on farm problems, tariffs, foreign trade, religion.

Wrote 20 articles for publications.

Penned three books.

Picked up two college degrees.

All this is in addition to the job of administering his department and taking part in frequent conferences at the White House.

Newport News Company Denies Big War Profit

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 18 (AP)—Homer L. Ferguson, president and general manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, one of the corporations whose porfits during the World War years were made public before the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee last Thursday in Washington, stated last night that the figures quoted in Associated Press dispatches did not represent fairly what they were purported to represent.

In denying the existence of any such alleged profiteering at the Newport News yard as the figures would lead the public to believe, Mr. Ferguson said that the profits as released by the committee did not take account of the federal taxes which were paid and that the "invested capital" was ridiculously low, being only about one-fourth of the actual money in the business.

Old Wright Plane Flies Again After 22-Year Grounding

No. 13 Shakes Off Dust to Take the Air Again at Camden, N. J., Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18—Rising as lightly as a giant dragonfly, the Wright brothers plane No. 13, one of the oldest in existence, took the air again at Central Airport, Camden, N. J., yesterday, 22 years after its first flight and 31 years to the day from the first successful power-propelled airplane flight ever achieved by man.

Marshall Reid, one of the earliest aviation enthusiasts of this city, who formerly owned a Wright plane of the same model as No. 13, piloted the plane for the anniversary flight, flying it several hundred yards in two ascents. In landing the second time a severe cross-wind struck the ship from one side and caused a slight damage to the left wing, but the plane was brought to a stop without further hurt.

Constructed in 1911, No. 13 was purchased by Grover C. Bergdoll in 1912 and flown by him here. It has been stored in the garage back of his home here since then, and last year was presented to the Franklin Institute by Mr. Bergdoll. When removed from storage the plane was found to have been damaged by souvenir hunters, so that the wings had to be entirely recovered. It has been reconditioned throughout, and this flight was to test its airworthiness before it is housed in the Franklin Institute as a permanent exhibition.

The little plane is of 26 horsepower, and was capable of a speed of about 45 miles an hour. It is water-cooled and dual-controlled. The two seats for the pilots in the center front between the two wings are flat and unemcumbered by any safety devices to keep the pilot from catapulting himself in front of the machine in case of sudden stop. The feet of the pilot rest on a little wooden crossbar which controls the wing lifts, very much like a flexible-flyer sled is directed.

A dramatic contrast was presented by the little plane No. 13, which during its lifetime has witnessed almost the entire development of aviation, when it pushed up in front of the newest transport plane just in from California. A sister ship to the one in which Captain Rickenbacker recently made his record breaking flight across the continent, the transport plane has two motors of 710 horsepower each and is capable of a speed of three miles a minute, with a cruising speed of two miles a minute.

Digging Begun on Canals For Imperial Valley

BRAWLEY, Calif., Dec. 18 (AP)—America's greatest irrigation system, the $33,000,000 all-American canal project, yesterday was under actual construction.

Thousands of spectators Sunday saw two dredging machines plow into the earth in a ground-breaking ceremony attended by Gov. Frank F. Merriam and other notables at Porholes, Calif., near the Colorado River.

Second Railroad Wage Restoration Due Jan. 1

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Railroad union workers who in 1932 took a $60,000,000-year wage cut, will receive an increase in wages Jan. 1, restoring their pay to within 5 per cent of the basic predepression scale.

On July 1 last, one fourth of the 1932 cut was restored, and on Jan. 1 the workers will get back another fourth. In April 1 next year the remainder of the 1932 reduction will be restored.

Add that zestful spicy flavor with the original Bell's seasoning. SEND for free recipe booklet. Wm. G. Bell Co., 189 State St., Boston, Mass.
BELL'S SEASONING
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THE public, in the first 10 months of this year, by investing in new Buicks more millions of dollars *than in any other car except the three of very lowest price*, gives striking, even sensational recognition and approval to the superiority of Buick quality and Buick value.

It places its own estimate upon the Buick name and all that it means in utter dependability and satisfaction.

Buick was ahead of its time this year. Buick for 1935—already a proven product—is ahead now, continuing all the quality, style and features which have made Buick the sales leader among fine cars. The building this year of the finest cars Buick ever built, in a volume nearly double the 1933 output, has brought forth important new improvements and refinements, bearing upon performance, smoothness, dependability and general economy.

Compare the Buick for 1935 as you will, with anything else and everything else, if you choose. You will see here *the* value for your money. *You will buy a better automobile only when Buick builds it.*

BUY BUICK and you BUY BETTER

Buick Valve-in-Head Straight Eight Engine.

Buick Sealed Chassis—with Torque-Tube Drive.

Smart Windstream Style.

Safety Brakes—powerful, perfectly balanced and proportioned to car weight and top speed. Vacuum-powered on Series 50, 60 and 90, duo-servo mechanical on Series 40—the finest brakes available.

Buick's own Knee-Action Gliding Ride (with Ride Stabilizer, Balanced Weight and Springing).

Buick Center-Point Steering (20 per cent more efficient than older types).

Buick Automatic System of Operation and Control.

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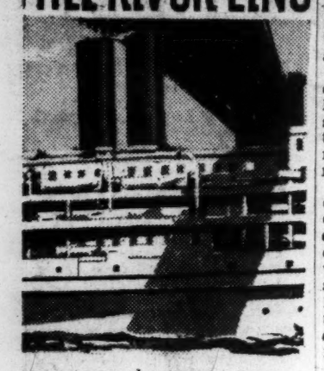

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The companies cannot continue to contract for long term obligations guaranteeing the present high investment yield. If you are considering annuities or other forms of life insurance, it will be wise to have your application in before January 1st.
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Cardinals Voted The Outstanding Team in Sports

World Baseball Champions Beat Out Minnesota's Football Eleven

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—It seems to be highly debatable in this year's sporting roundup whether it was any harder to beat the celebrated Dean brothers on the baseball field than it was to tackle Pug Lund or Stan Kostka, the galloping Gophers, on the gridiron.

Whatever the feelings on this hypothetical issue, the fact today is that the world champion St. Louis Cardinals, featuring the Dean boys, emerge the winners over Minnesota's undefeated football champions in the Associated Press poll to determine the outstanding team of 1934.

The Cardinals are the third successive major league ball club to be acclaimed the best team of the year, in any sport, by vote of the nation's sports editors and writers, who rate the finishing drive of the National League champions as the greatest in the history of the game.

Yankees and Giants

Previous baseball winners were the world champion New York Yankees of 1932 and the Giants of 1933. The last college football team to be voted the No. 1 sports aggregation was Southern California's 1931 eleven.

Compilation of ballots in the biggest country-wide response yet recorded in the annual Associated Press poll disclosed a two-team race for votes from start to finish.

Asked to name the three leading teams, in order of preference, 60 out of total of 109 experts cast their No. 1 vote for the Cardinals, while 34 put Minnesota's Gophers at the top of the list.

The final standing on points was St. Louis 241, Minnesota 215, because the Gophers ran stronger in second and third-place nominations. Minnesota picked up 48 votes for second place and 17 for third while the Cardinals collected 27 and 7, respectively. Points were figured on the basis of three for first place, two for second and one for third.

Only four other teams figured in the first-place balloting. The Chicago Bears received seven votes and finished third in the poll, with 57 points, despite their defeat in the play-off game with the New York Giants for the National Professional Football League championship.

Bears' Remarkable Record

The experts took this setback into consideration but decided it could not offset the otherwise remarkable record of the Bears on professional gridirons. The Giants scored only 12 points.

The Detroit Tigers, American League baseball champions, received five first-place ballots and wound up fourth with 42 points. Two observers voted the triumphant United States Walker Cup golfers as the most outstanding team, while the remaining ballot put Yale's football "iron men," the conquerors of Princeton, at the top.

Although covering a wide range, the poll took recognition of only one foreign entry, the British Davis Cup team, which was mentioned on nine ballots and finished eighth on the list, with 10 points.

Since they will play in the Rose Bowl football classic on New Year's Day, it is noteworthy that Alabama "outpointed" Stanford, 14 to 4, in the voting.

California's crew, Poughkeepsie varsity winner; Stanford's great track team, intercollegiate title-holder; and the all-East polo four also were singled out for applause. The tabulation on outstanding teams of 1934, with total points:

Team	Sport	Points
St. Louis Cardinals, baseball		241
Minnesota, football		215
Chicago Bears, pro football		57
Detroit Tigers, baseball		42
University of Alabama, football		14
U. S. Walker Cup Team, golf		13
New York Giants, pro football		12
British Davis Cup Team, tennis		10
University of California, varsity rowing		8
All-East Team, polo		7
Stanford University, track and field		5
Stanford University, football		4
Naval Academy, football		3
Yale University, football		3
Chicago Blackhawks, hockey		2
Columbia University, football		2
Purdue University, basketball		2
Colgate University, football		2

Single points for following: Louisiana State track team, professional crew of Rainbow, America's cup defender; Boston Red Sox, baseball; Knox College, football; Letourner-Debacts, six-day bike riders; Toronto Maple Leafs, pro hockey; Lasalle College, football; Washington, freshman crew.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Keeping One Eye on the Future

THE question is often asked as to why it is that the Toronto Maple Leafs have been making such a fine showing in the National Hockey League during the past few years and are today so far out ahead in the 1934-35 championship that there appears to be almost no chance of any other club overhauling them between now and the end of the championship race. There are other clubs in the league which appear to have plenty of money with which to purchase first-class players and which also have managers who certainly know hockey and how to handle professional players, yet they do not seem to be able to cope on equal terms with Toronto.

Applying the Chain System to Hockey

While there is no question but what the Maple Leafs have in Connie Smythe one of the shrewdest handlers of hockey players and a man who knows hockey from A to Z, we believe that there are other and more important reasons for the showing of that club. One of them is that they have one or more scouts who keep in close touch with the amateur players who are coming up on school, college and club teams. As a result, the Maple Leafs know just which are the most promising players before the other clubs acquire this knowledge, and put them on their reserve list. In this way they get the cream of the younger players. Another reason is to be found in the fact that they help operate teams along the lines of the chain system which has been so successful for the St. Louis National League baseball club. This means that a promising young management of Branch Rickey. This means that a promising young player is sent to one of these minor clubs for further development, and when he is ready the Maple Leafs requisition him. As a means of building for the future this system cannot be improved upon, and if the other clubs in the N. H. L. are going to compete successfully with the Toronto team, they will have to adopt some of those features which are working out so successfully for the Leafs.

* * *

The Loaning of Players

When the New York Giants lost the services of their star back, Harry Newman, they tried to borrow a star player from another club. The president of the league approved of the move, but the president of the Boston Redskins, the team which was chief rival of the Giants for the Eastern Division championship, objected strenuously and even went so far as to appeal to the owners of the other clubs in the organization. As a result, the club owners decided to stand by the Redskins' objection, and the Giants had to continue without the services of the player it wanted to borrow. Without the player in question, the Giants went on to win the divisional championship and then defeat the Chicago Bears for the league championship. In trying to borrow a player, the football club was taking a leaf out of the professional hockey book, as the clubs in that sport have been in the habit of loaning players quite promiscuously. Some day the fallacy of such a scheme is going to become so apparent that rules will be passed which will stop all of it and force the various clubs to go into the market and buy such players as can be procured to fill vacancies or else continue the season with the men who are already on their pay rolls.

Elizabeth and Essex Clubs Increase Lead

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class B Team Standing—New Jersey Division

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	P.C.
Elizabeth T.&C. C.	5	2	23	*11	.714
Essex Club	5	2	23	12	.714
Montclair A. C.	2	5	14	*20	.286
Short Hills Club	2	5	9	26	.286

*One match unplayed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—The leaders drew further ahead of the other pair, and maintained their tie in the New Jersey Division of the Class B championships of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association on Saturday, when the seventh round of the series was played.

Elizabeth Towne & Country Club, on the courts of Montclair Athletic Club, won three of the five matches, while Essex Club, on its home courts, scored a clean sweep over Short Hills Club, last year champions. The summaries:

Elizabeth T. & C. C. 3, Montclair A. C. 2

Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth, defeated E. L. Winpenny, 15—10, 12—15, 15—7.
J. H. De Raismes, Elizabeth, defeated F. G. Charshee, 15—12, 15—4.
J. N. Callanan, Montclair, defeated M. H. Westerfield, 18—17, 15—4.
L. H. Froelich, Elizabeth, defeated E. V. L. Marshall, 17—15, 18—15.
J. G. Waldron, Montclair, defeated E. V. L. Marshall, 17—15, 18—15.
J. G. Waldron, Montclair, defeated H. E. Landis, 14—17, 15—4, 15—12.

Essex Club 5, Short Hills Club 0

B. M. Shanley 3d, Essex, defeated G. L. Lewis, 15—8, 15—7.
P. B. Lawrence, Essex, defeated E. A. Clark, 18—17, 15—10.
Carl F. Good, Essex, defeated F. F. Stevenson, 15—2, 15—10.
Joseph H. Scheerer Jr., Essex, defeated Herbert Hall, 15—10, 15—10.
Paul Scheerer, Essex, won from A. K. Marckwald, by default.

Al Watrous Scores a 65

NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 18 (AP)—Al R. Watrous, Birmingham (Mich.) professional, turned in a par-breaking 65 yesterday to lead the field practicing for the $5000 British colonial open golf tournament starting today. His 30-35 clipped three strokes from perfect figures of 68. Olin A. Dutra, United States open champion, teamed with Gov. Sir Bede Clifford to defeat Billy Burke and Willie MacFarlane in the best ball featuring the pretournament play. Dutra and the Governor had a best-ball score of 64; Burke and MacFarlane 66. Other low practice scores included a 68 for Mike Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y.; and MacFarlane, who registered from Oak Ridge, N. Y. Dutra, tall Californian who is favored to win the event, had a 66.

Olympic Tryout Dates

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Leib Deyo, chairman of the American Olympic ski committee, last night announced dates and places for the tryouts to select the United States team for the 1936 Olympics winter sports at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. The combined competition, which consists of the 18-kilometer cross-country and jump, will be held at Lake Placid, N. Y., the jumping trials on Feb. 12 and the race the following day. Salt Lake City, Utah, will be the scene of the jumping tryouts, March 3. The downhill and slalom tryouts are scheduled for Ranier National Park, Wash., April 13 and 14.

Jackson and Conacher Add to Scoring Lead

MONTREAL, Dec. 18 (AP)—More so than at any other time during the current National Hockey League campaign, the race for individual scoring honors among the players on the nine clubs was a two-man affair today between Harvey (Busher) Jackson and Charles (Chuck) Conacher of the Toronto Maple Leafs.

A week ago, Jackson and Conacher, in first and second positions, respectively, discovered their positions as pace-setters were being threatened by Detroit Red Wings' puck chasers.

Faced by the prospects of being overtaken, they did something about it in the three games the Leafs played during the past week and the net result was that Jackson collected five goals and was credited with two assists to hoist his point total to 21, while Conacher garnered three goals and assisted in three other scores to increase his aggregate to 19.

With Jackson in the leadership by a margin of two points, Conacher cinched second place with five points between him and his closest pursuers—Earl Robinson of the Montreal Maroons, Conney Weiland and Ebbie Goodfellow of the Detroit Red Wings, tied with 14 points each.

Big Red Horner, the Leafs lefty defenseman, monopolized the penalty parade, going way into the lead with a total thus far of 41 minutes in the penalty stall. The standing:

Player and Team—	G	A	P
Jackson, Toronto	15	6	21
C. Conacher, Toronto	9	10	19
Robinson, Montreal Maroons	9	5	14
Goodfellow, Detroit	7	7	14
Weiland, Detroit	6	8	14
Lewis, Detroit	4	8	12
Barry, Boston	7	4	11
T. Cook, Chicago	5	6	11
Sorrell, Detroit	4	7	11
Aurie, Detroit	3	8	11
Gottselig, Chicago	7	3	10
Schriner, N. Y. Americans	6	4	10
Clapper, Boston	4	5	9
W. Cook, N. Y. Rangers	4	5	9
Blinco, Maroons	4	5	9
Mondou, Montreal Canadiens	4	5	9
Chapman, Americans	2	7	9
Smith, Maroons	1	8	9

Columbia U. C. Enjoys Squash Tennis Field Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—Columbia University Club enjoyed a field day on Saturday, when its representatives won two squash tennis tournaments.

Philip T. Moore won his first tournament of national promience, when he defeated his fellow team mate, Edward G. McLaughlin, in the final of the Princeton Club invitation tournament, after a four-game battle, and the newest development of the coaching of Ernest Clark, the little professional, Vincent Furno, a newcomer this season, took the final round of the National fall Class C tournament at the City Athletic Club defeating Herbert Henryson of the home club, in another four-game match. The summaries:

Princeton Club Squash Tennis Invitation Tournament—Final Round

Philip T. Moore, Columbia University Club, defeated Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, 15—5, 15—8, 17—18, 15—5.

National Fall Class C Squash Tennis Tournament—Final Round

Vincent Furno, Columbia University Club, defeated Herbert Henryson, City Athletic Club, 6—15, 15—2, 15—7, 15—5.

Cronin Trophy to Nilan

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 18 (AP)—Joseph Nilan '36 of Pittsfield, Mass., halfback on the Rutgers varsity football team, was awarded the George T. Cronin trophy last night at a dinner for Scarlet fall sports squads. The Cronin trophy is awarded annually to the player showing the most improvement in his playing ability. Starting out as a substitute who seldom got in action, Nilan became one of the star ball carriers of the team at the close of the 1934 season.

Crescent, City A. C. Win Again to Keep Unbeaten Records

Metropolitan Class C Squash Tennis Team Standing

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Crescent A.-H. C.	8	0	36	4	1.000
City Athletic Club I	7	0	32	3	1.000
New York A. C. I.	6	1	26	9	.857
Columbia U. C.	6	2	29	11	.750
Yale Club	5	3	24	16	.625
Essex Club	4	3	19	16	.571
Princeton Club	4	3	18	19	.571
Bayside Tennis Club	3	4	16	19	.429
Harvard Club	2	5	17	18	.386
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	1	6	11	24	.143
Short Hills Club	1	6	8	27	.143
City Athletic Cl. II	1	7	8	34	.125
New York A. C. II.	0	8	1	39	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—The unbeaten leaders, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, and City Athletic Club I, added another round to their totals yesterday in the Metropolitan squash tennis Class C team championship, when the ninth round was played. The former won its match from Princeton Club, on the courts of the latter, 5-0, while City received the customary default from the second team of New York Athletic Club.

Columbia University Club and Yale Club drew closer to New York Athletic Club first team, which had a bye, by scoring victories, the former defeating Harvard Club, 3-2, on the courts of the latter, while Yale Club made a clean sweep over the City Athletic Club second team, 5-0, on the Yale Club courts.

Bayside Tennis Club, playing on the Columbia University Club courts against Short Hills Club, took the odd match, and the fifth victory went to Essex Club, which visited Elizabeth Town & Country Club, and took the odd match after a late battle. The summaries:

Crescent A.-H. Club 5, Princeton Club 0

Donald Bellows, Crescent, defeated Joseph Lukens, 15—5, 15—6.
C. C. Goodridge, Crescent, defeated F. H. Merrill, 15—5, 15—13.
W. F. Koch, Crescent, defeated Arthur Knox Jr., 15—12, 15—8.
J. V. Gallagher Jr., Crescent, defeated D. H. Alexander, 15—7, 15—11.
H. V. Underwood, Crescent, defeated W. I. Zabriskie, 15—5, 15—9.

Columbia U. C. 3, Harvard Club 2

Arthur Douglas, Columbia, defeated P. S. Miley, 18—14, 15—12.
Vincent Furno, Columbia, defeated O. D. Wells, 15—3, 15—12.
E. V. Otis, Harvard, defeated W. H. Ferris, 9—15, 15—12, 15—9.
R. C. Aikenhead, Columbia, defeated E. M. Douglas, 15—6, 15—7.
C. S. Smith, Harvard, defeated O. R. U. del Giudice, 15—7, 15—7.

Yale Club 5, City Athletic Club II 0

W. M. Silleck, Yale, defeated A. W. May, 15—9, 15—7.
G. M. Ives, Yale, defeated Stanley Kops, 16—18, 15—12, 15—10.
C. G. Hurd, Yale, won from M. J. Blumenthal, by default.
J. S. Turner, Yale, defeated Leo de Korn, 7—15, 15—10, 15—6.
S. B. Haynes, Yale, defeated Louis Solfrey, 17—18, 15—12, 15—10.

Bayside Tennis Club 3, Short Hills Club 2

Louis C. Martin, Bayside, defeated Page Chapman Jr., 15—9, 15—7.
A. K. Marckwald, Short Hills, defeated C. J. Sveregel, 2—15, 15—12, 15—4.
Norman Neil, Short Hills, won from Harry Dunkerton by default.
A. R. McLemore, Bayside, defeated James Carey, 12—15, 15—9, 15—8.
Fred Stahlhut, Bayside, defeated B. W. Dudley, 15—3, 15—7.

Essex Club 3, Elizabeth T. & C. C. 2

P. B. Lawrence, Essex, defeated G. H. Froelich, 8—15, 15—11, 15—4.
Carl F. Good, Essex, defeated Houston E. Landis, 15—8, 15—10.
George Dimock, Elizabeth, defeated Joseph Kahrs Jr., 15—8, 15—10.
Pitser Miller, Elizabeth, defeated R. H. Berry, 15—13, 18—17.
F. C. Vehslage, Essex, defeated Donald Smith, 15—10, 15—10.

Zuppke Against More Scoring in Football

LONG BEACH, Calif., Dec. 18 (AP)—Robert Zuppke, football coach at Illinois, Saturday termed "suicide" proposals to open up the offense of college football.

"Increasing the scoring by stressing the offense will not help the game," he said.

"Why ape the professional teams and strive only toward showmanship? Add a fifth down, remove all the shackles from the forward pass and you coach your quarterback to play with one eye on the box office.

"The greatest games I ever saw were 0—0 ties or 3—0 scores. Give the offense more guns and the underdog will be whipped even more. You will annihilate the weaker teams. That would be suicidal."

Zuppke also offered the opinion that Minnesota's 1934 team could have beaten the Chicago Bears or the New York Giants every time they played.

American Hockey Association

Oklahoma City 3, St. Paul 2.
Kansas City 1, St. Louis 0.

Year 1934 Greatest in The History of British Tennis

Frederick J. Perry and H. W. (Bunny) Austin Prove to Be the 'Big Two' of the Game in Britain—Davis Cup and Wimbledon Victories Stand Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The greatest year in the history of British lawn tennis. That one unequivocal phrase describes 1934, so far as the men players of this country are concerned. At home and abroad they met with unprecedented successes, thanks to the pre-eminence of Frederick J. Perry and H. W. (Bunny) Austin. Perry can be written down as the greatest match-winning force in tennis that Britain has ever produced. He has not Austin's style and elegance, but he is exuberantly confident, as strong as a horse, and as fit, physically, as it is possible to be. For him there are no disturbing considerations as to whether or not he can stay the course in a long and gruelling match. He knows he can outlast all rivals and outplay most, so he sits happily on top of the world, smiling cheerfully at all-comers and considering fabulous inducements to turn professional.

First Victory Since 1909

Perry is the first Englishman who has won the singles championship at Wimbledon since A. W. Gore did so in 1909. For a quarter of a century, a succession of tennis giants from overseas had come, seen and conquered. At one period, indeed, British stock was so low that the possibility of a home player reaching the Wimbledon semifinals was hardly worth discussion. Then came the rise of Austin and Perry and with it the restoration of Britain's prestige in international play. Austin reached the Wimbledon final in 1932, only to be swept relentlessly off the court by the California tornado, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., and the following year Britain regained the Davis Cup, emblematic of the international team championship. For six years the Four Musketeers of France—Jean Borotra, Henri Cochet, Réné Lacoste and Jacques B. Brugnon—had kept the shimmering bowl in Paris, but at last their grip was pried off the trophy and in 1932 Britain became the holder of the Davis Cup for the first time since 1912.

Could Perry and Austin stave off the challenge of nearly 40 nations this year? That was the great question at the outset of the 1934 campaign. The answer was furnished at Wimbledon in July when the United States team, victor in the interzone final, was beaten in the challenge round by four events to one. Perry and Austin rose magnificently to that occasion. Each of them defeated Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr., and it was of no consequence that the doubles match was, in accordance with anticipations, a gift to America. In the interzone final, prior to this encounter, the United States representatives beat Australia dramatically after being apparently in a losing position.

String Started in May

Perry began his great string of 1934 victories at the British national hard court tournament in May. In the final he met J. H. (Jack) Crawford, the Australian star, who was not by any means on the top of his form. It was noticeable then that Perry, fresh from his tour in America and Australia, was playing tennis of the highest grade and hitting a devastatingly early ball. Next he entered the lists for the French championships at Paris, where he had the misfortune to take a heavy tumble which threatened to prevent his playing at Wimbledon. However, "Fighting Fred" was able to parade, full of fire and fitness, in the great event of the British season, and he justified the hopes of his countrymen by beating Jack Crawford, the reigning champion, in the final of the men's singles. Crawford was not so good as in 1933, but Perry has never been seen to better advantage. In this tournament Austin again flattered only to deceive. He gained what ought to have been a winning position against Shields but finally succumbed to that great-hearted battler.

Let there be no mistake about it, Austin is playing in these days better than he has ever done before, and more than one good critic expects him to win the Wimbledon singles title before he retires from big-time play. His outstanding success this year, apart from the Davis Cup victories, was in the English covered court championships this fall. Borotra was making a bid to gain the record number of eight wins in this tournament, but Austin frustrated the Basque's ambition in a memorable final.

'Showing the Flag'

Perry by this time was "showing the flag" overseas. He won the American singles championship for the second year in succession, swept his way through lesser tournaments on tour across the states, and, after talking high finance in Hollywood, set sail for Australia to defend the singles championship of that country. Such tempting offers have been reported that few people will be surprised if this young man decides to capitalize the fame for which he has worked so hard in the last couple of years. Encouraged by his father, Fred Perry set out to become the kingpin of world tennis. And he has become just that. If he is going to turn "pro," now must be a very good time for him to take the step.

The exhibitionary side of professional lawn tennis is developing in England, owing to the operations of William T. Tilden 2d, U. S. A., and his international group of paid colleagues. They brought the 1934 British season to an end with a tournament in the Wembley Sports Arena, which at times is a swimming bath and at other times an ice-rink, lawn tennis court or boxing arena. In Britain the "pro" at lawn tennis has hitherto been regarded as an instructor, not as a match-player with a box-office value.

Perry's departure from the amateur rank would work havoc with Britains prospects of retaining the Davis Cup next year. There would be left only Austin and a group of home players who cannot be described as in the Perry-Austin class. If this brief review appears to be all Perry and Austin, that is because the lack of supporting troops for the Big Two is the chief deficiency in British lawn tennis at the present day.

The following is a summary of the chief results in the 1934 British lawn tennis season on grass and hard courts:

Grass Courts

Davis Cup, Challenge Round (Great Britain-U. S. A.): Great Britain, 4—1.
Davis Cup, interzone final (U. S. A.-Australia), U. S. A., 3—2.
Davis Cup tie (Australia-Japan), Australia, 4—1.
Great Britain-Japan, Great Britain, 5—0.
Wightman Cup (Great Britain-U. S. A.), women, U. S. A., 5—2.
England-Scotland, mixed, England, 10—5.
England-Wales, men, England, 8—2.
England-Wales, women, England, 10—0.
England-Ireland, mixed, England, 7—4.
Ranking, men, Frederick J. Perry.
Ranking, women, Dorothy E. Round.
Wimbledon, singles, men, Frederick J. Perry.
Wimbledon, singles, women, Dorothy E. Round.
Wimbledon, doubles, men, George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, U. S. A.
Wimbledon, doubles, women, Mme. René Mathieu, France, and Elizabeth M. Ryan, U. S. A.
Wimbledon, doubles, mixed, Ruki Miki, Japan, and Dorothy E. Round.
Wimbledon, All-England Plate, men, Herman W. Artens, Austria.
Wimbledon, All-England Plate, women, Signorina L. Valerio, Italy.
Scottish, singles, men, Clayton L. Burwell, U. S. A.
Scottish, singles, women, Joan Hartigan, Australia.
Scottish, doubles, men, Clayton L. Burwell and David N. Jones, U. S. A.
Scottish, doubles, women, Mrs. F. Robertson and Miss W. A. Mason.
Scottish, doubles, mixed, Clayton L. Burwell, U. S. A., and Joan Hartigan, Australia.
Welsh, singles, men, Daniel Prenn, Russia.
Welsh, singles, women, Mrs. S. Sperling.
Welsh, doubles, men, C. E. Hare and G. L. Tuckett.
Welsh, doubles, women, Mrs. Sperling and Mrs. R. A. Seel.
Welsh, doubles, mixed, Daniel Prenn, Russia, and Mrs. Sperling.
Professional singles, Daniel Maskell.
Professional doubles, Maskell and T. C. Jeffery.
Inter-County, men, Middlesex.
Inter-County, women, Middlesex.
Oxford-Cambridge, men, Oxford, 13-8.
Oxford-Cambridge, women, Oxford, 14-3.
Inter-Services, Army.

Hard Courts

British, singles, men, Frederick J. Perry.
British, singles, women, Dorothy E. Round.
British, doubles, men, J. H. Crawford and V. B. McGrath, Australia.
British, doubles, women, Mrs. L. A. Godfree and Susan Noel.
British, doubles, mixed, Ruki Miki, Japan, and Dorothy E. Round.
English, covered, singles, men, H. W. (Bunny) Austin.
English, covered, singles, women, Mrs. M. R. King.
English, covered, doubles, men, Daniel Prenn, Russia, and John S. Olliff.
English, covered, doubles, women, Mrs. J. B. Pittman and Miss A. M. Yorke.
English, covered, doubles, mixed, Jean Borotra, France, and Margaret C. Scriven.
Scottish, singles, men, Ian G. Collins.
Scottish, singles, women, Miss O. L. Webb.
Scottish, doubles, men, Collins and Lord Charles Hope.
Scottish, doubles, women, Lady Rowallan and Mrs. E. Robertson.
Scottish, doubles, mixed, Collins and Lady Rowallan.
Welsh, covered, singles, men, G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland.
Welsh, covered, singles, women, Dulce Kitson, South Africa.
Welsh, covered, doubles, men, Rogers and C. E. Hare.
Welsh, covered, doubles, women, Miss A. M. Yorke and Miss J. McAlpine.
Welsh, covered, doubles, mixed, Nigel Sharpe and Miss Yorke.
Inter-County, men, Middlesex.
Inter-County, women, Surrey.

Freshman Wins Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 17—J. H. Starbuck '38 of Burlington burst through as a winner in the annual fall tennis tournament at University of Vermont, which has been finished on the indoor courts in the baseball cage. Starbuck was never extended during the tournament, winning all of his matches in straight sets and defeating the ranking players on the varsity team. Facing him in the final was Max Harris of St. Albans, a sophomore. Starbuck won both the Vermont interscholastic singles and doubles titles a year ago. He was captain of the Burlington High School team, and last summer reached the finals of the Vermont State closed doubles tournament.

Stewart Reinstated

MONTREAL, Dec. 18 (AP)—Suspension of Nels Stewart, husky center star of the Boston Bruins, following an attack on Klein of New York Americans in Madison Square Garden in a game last week, was lifted today by Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League. Lifting of the suspension makes Stewart eligible to resume his position with the Bruins tonight against the New York Rangers.

College Hockey Result

Boston College 4, Brown 2.

College Fencing Result

Kansas 6, Missouri 3.

Sporting Around the Hub

BROTHER LESTER PATRICK will bring his New York Ranger team to Boston Garden ice tonight to test out Brother Frank Patrick's Boston Bruins. It is the first hockey invasion of the season by Rangers here, although the two teams met once before this season, on Sunday in New York, where the Rangers triumphed, 2-1. Along with the appearance of the two Patrick brothers as opposing team managers, is the added attraction of Lester's son, Lynn Patrick, third-line center for Rangers. Lynn turned professional this season under the guidance of his father and ranks high among the Ranger scorers. Beside Patrick on the third line are two more newcomers, Bert Connolly, member of the Allan Cup champions, Moncton Hawks, last season, and Charley Mason, a Coast winger.

* * *

Two more new men to the New York Rangers, but familiar faces to local hockey fans, are Dave Kerr, former Maroon goalie, who has replaced Andy Aitkenhead in the Ranger nets, and Alex Levinsky, Toronto defenseman last year, who was purchased by the New Yorkers. The Ranger veterans still with the team are the Cook brothers, Bun and Bill; Frank Boucher, Ching Johnson, Murray Murdoch, Cecil Dillon, Art Somers and Butch Keeling.

* * *

The Boston Bruins will have its team captain, Nels Stewart, in action at the Garden tonight. Stewart was indefinitely suspended after Thursday's game against the New York Americans and sat on the sidelines as the Rangers beat the Bruins. Tonight, however, he is in good standing officially and will be out to make amends for the game he missed.

* * *

Harvard's varsity hockey team, victor over Technology, 10—0, in its opening game of the season, will meet Boston University at the Boston Arena at 8:30 tonight. The Boston University team is fresh from a 3—2 game with Princeton, played in the Hobey Baker Memorial Rink on Saturday, and is hopeful of continuing its fine play against Harvard. Harvard's team will be strengthened by the addition of Fred Moseley, veteran center, who was kept out of the opening game with M. I. T. Harvard has made rapid strides in the last week of practice and it is expected to show a much more polished attack and combination game. Moseley's availability gives the Crimson three strong forward lines.

* * *

The other sport leader this evening will find Boston University's basketball team playing host to that of Brown at the St. Botolph Street Gym at 7:30 o'clock. This early hour will give the basketball fans a chance to watch the Harvard-B. U. hockey game next door in the Arena. The B. U. quintet is out to break a four-game losing streak tonight. Brown has already played Northeastern and Tufts this year, and on both occasions went home on the short end of the score. However, the battles with Tufts and Northeastern were close and B. U. will have to step to catch the Bruins from Providence.

* * *

The competitive track season opens for the Boston Y. M. C. A. squad tomorrow evening with a triangular meet with teams from the Y. M. C. A.'s of Brockton and Newton. The races will be held at the Huntington Avenue Y track beginning at 8 o'clock. Coach William Hultgren starts the season with a number of veterans, including Capt. Meyer Yavner, national Y. M. C. A. running broad jump titleholder; Alex Reidell, former Columbia University star, and Norman Anderson, former Bay State and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A. 600-yard record holder. The Boston Y squad holds both the indoor and outdoor Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A. track championships.

* * *

According to the latest plan, Harvard hockey players will make an informal trip to Lake Placid during the Christmas vacation period. About a dozen players will go over the road "on their own" for three contests with the powerful University of Toronto sextet. The games will be played on Dec. 28, 29 and 31.

* * *

Before a crowd of 2500 fans, the Boston Trojans, local professional basketball team, defeated the New Britain Jackaways, 36—24, in the Boston Arena last night, to score their fourth consecutive home victory.

* * *

Mrs. Ione Muir of the Boston Swimming Association, while not admitted to the regular quarterly meeting of the New England A. A. A. U. held last night in the Boston A. A. clubhouse, was elected as a delegate, the first woman so honored in the history of the organization.

Norris Dam Starts Forming Vast Lake In TVA Wilderness

Makes Two Parks of 6800 Acres Possible by June 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Norris Dam is beginning to form the lake which, when filled, will have a shore line of 800 miles and extend back 79 miles from the dam.

The dam is being built in sections, and the highest of the blocks of cement now rises 88 feet, or more than a third its ultimate 253 feet.

It is scheduled for completion in January of 1936. Work is now ahead of schedule.

When completed, Norris Dam will be linked by transmission lines with Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals and Joe Wheeler Dam in Alabama, also being built by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Work is starting on still another TVA dam, Pickwick Landing Dam, which will have the highest lift lock in the world, not even approached by lift locks at Panama Canal.

New Wilderness Parks

The vast Norris Dam lake is to make possible new wilderness parks in this section.

About June 1, the TVA and the National Parks Service will throw open to the public Big Ridge Park and Norris Park, it is announced. Big Ridge Park will be a 3000-acre tract, nine miles northeast of the TVA town of Norris and 24 miles from Knoxville. Norris Park will be a 3800-acre tract between Norris Dam and the town of Norris.

The land is part of the protective belt around Norris Lake, being acquired so that the TVA can control silt deposits in the reservoir. Owning the land, the TVA land-planning department, headed by Earle S. Draper, decided that it could best be used as parks.

Foot and Bridle Trails

The labor consists of four Civilian Conservation Corps camps, two for each park, providing 400 workers for each park. Most of the acreage in both parks will be left in its natural state. Approximately 100 acres in Big Ridge Park and 40 in Norris Park will be developed with vacation cabins, tenting and picnic grounds, sanitary facilities and riding stables. There will be foot and bridle trails in both parks.

A part of Big Ridge Park will be a 40-acre lake, available to the public for swimming, canoeing and fishing.

Both parks will be stocked with deer, bear, turkey, quail and other native wild life. Hunting will not be permitted in the parks but excess game will be distributed outside the parks.

Repertory Theater Travels 8000 Miles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18—The Hedgerow Theater, largest repertory theater in this country, has just returned to its home in Rose Valley, near here, after completing a national tour of nearly 8000 miles during which it played to approximately 50,000 persons in 16 states.

Leaving here early in October, the company has traveled by automobile and truck, taking with them the stage settings and properties for the four plays which they carried on the road and playing for the most part in one night stands. The Hedgerow company has been under directorship of Jasper Deeter, its founder and director since its inception. A cast of 25 people composed the touring company and at the same time provided the automobile and bus drivers, the stage and property hands, etc., for the Rose Valley Players pride themselves on doing all of their own work, even the building of stage settings.

The tour is the first ever undertaken by the Hedgerow, and was frankly an experiment. So successful has it been, however, that a return engagement already has been booked for next fall, and an extension of this tour will be undertaken early this next year, when the company will play a month in Florida.

Fire Fighters Function For Contributors Only

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 18 (AP)—The brick house of Capt. Ade Orrill is a mass of ruins because strict regulations of two fire departments forbade them to pour a drop of water on the blaze.

The Druid Hills Fire Fighting Department, Inc., sped to the scene of the blaze Saturday—and then sat around to watch the house burn. The owner was not a subscriber to the Druid Hills service, and under the rules the firemen could not fight the blaze. The house was outside the Atlanta city limits, and regulations of the Atlanta fire department kept it from answering the alarm.

Bonthron Practicing For the Indoor Season

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—If Glenn V. Cunningham is willing W. R. (Bill) Bonthron, former Princeton track star and holder of the world record of 3m. 48.8s, for the 1500 meters, will be ready to resume this winter the foot-racing duels which were a feature of the 1934 indoor and outdoor season.

Each won one test on the boards last year, but Bill had the better of it outdoors, winning twice from the Kansas star against one defeat, the latter coming at Princeton, June 16, when Cunningham set his world mark of 4m. 06.7s. for the mile.

Bronthron has been working out at the New York Athletic Club for six weeks and says that unless business takes him out of town he will run in several of the major indoor meets in New York this winter.

Victoria Cricketers Win

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 18 (Canadian Press)—Victoria defeated Queensland by an innings and 32 runs in their Sheffield Shield cricket match, which ended yesterday while New South Wales and South Australia were still struggling in their Shield match at Adelaide.

Wilkins Rejoins Ellsworth Group At Deception Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Telegraphic advices from Magallanes, the Magellan Strait port, state that Sir Hubert Wilkins, searching for spare parts for his damaged plane, was delayed here three days by bad weather before he could leave for Deception Island, to rejoin Lincoln Ellsworth and the remainder of the Ellsworth expedition.

Sir Hubert unexpectedly saw his old Lockhead Vega machine, in which he performed his polar flights in 1931, when he called a few days previously at Rio Gallegos. The machine was sold at the end of the 1931 expedition to the Argentine Government, and a few months ago it was placed at the disposal of the Government of Santa Cruz territory. While at Magallanes Sir Hubert exchanged radio messages with Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

Two days after Sir Hubert's departure Magallanes entertained members of the expedition aboard the British Discovery II, which put in port in the course of voyaging through the little-known channels of Patagonia where they had been engaged on a study of far southern maritime fauna. After an official round of entertainments the Discovery II left for Grahamsland.

Chilean interest has been aroused by the visit of the vessel and the Government has given instructions for the co-operation of local authorities in the remote regions visited. The newspapers refer to the fact the second Discovery is now in the identical waters visited by Charles Darwin on his famous voyage of observation and discovery in the Beagle 100 years ago.

B. U. Elects Co-Captains

Warren M. McNamara '36 of Wellesley and Richard VanIderstine '36 of Wellesley Hills, yesterday were elected co-captains of Boston University's 1935 varsity football team. The announcement of their election was made at B. U.'s first annual gridiron banquet, held last night at the Chamber of Commerce. McNamara is a backfield star and VanIderstine an end. Both played together at

Manchukuo — Its Rulers and Its Future

Japan Gains Nothing by Sham That Manchukuo Is Independent, While Western Nations Too Freely Condemn Island Empire Without Helping to Solve Its Basic Population Problem, Monitor Editor Concludes in Survey

(Continued from Page 1)

Hsinking, and there is discernible no opposition either within Manchuria or without, either capable or disposed to challenge that position.

Japan's Hold Is Firm

Will Manchukuo Last? The inevitable conclusion from the foregoing is that Manchukuo, either as at present constituted or in some modified form, is, as far as the visible future is concerned, a very tangible actuality and will continue to be so. I believe there is more reason to think that Manchukuo has in one form or another come to stay than there is reason to think that in any predictable time it will be overthrown. The present established position of Japan in Manchuria seemed to me to be strong and therefore the present established position of Manchukuo seemed to me not weak.

The Army Rules: The predominance of the strategic over the economic motive in occupying Manchuria is apparent in the predominance of the army in the Japanese administration of Manchukuo. I left Manchukuo just as the authority among the several Japanese organs in Manchukuo—the Kwantung Army, the Japanese Embassy, the South Manchuria Railway and the Government of the Kwantung Leased Territory—was being solidly centered in the hands of the army.

It was apparent that the outcome of this step will affect the trend of developments within the country, as it concerns both native and foreign interests. The extent of its effects will be amply disclosed as the reorganization becomes fully operative.

Army Economists

The army control has, however, been dominant from the first in economic as well as political matters. An illustration of this control is the case of the Japanese-American company which had received permission from the Government of the Kwantung Leased Territory to erect a plant in Dairen for assembling Chrysler automobiles. Preliminary work was begun and the machinery ordered. Subsequently the Kwantung Government informed the company that by order of the Japanese Army at Hsinking the permit had to be withdrawn.

Under the mechanism of army control the authority of the Japanese administration of Manchukuo resides with the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in Manchukuo, who is concurrently Ambassador at Hsinking. The Army Ambassador is theoretically responsible to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo in diplomatic matters, but responsible only to the Premier and the Emperor in administrative matters. It is the judgment of the most detached observers that this arrangement makes him virtually independent of governmental control.

The dominance of the army is not particularly palatable to Japanese industrial and financial interests—and less so to foreign.

Native Civil Service

Manchukuo Civil Service: If Manchukuo is ever to become an independent state—a state capable of determining and administering its own affairs—then it remains to develop a staff of civil officials sufficiently loyal, sufficiently qualified and sufficiently experienced to be intrusted with such responsibility.

With all fairness to the efficiency with which the Japanese are themselves administering Manchukuo, I could see little evidence that any competent native civil service was in the making nor could I discover evidence to suggest that any wholehearted effort is being made to bring this about.

Except for occasional manifestations of open hostility on the part of the peasants who have either experienced or have feared loss of their land, it appeared that the Chinese population neither openly opposes nor appreciably co-operates with the new régime. Of course, the Chinese population, which normally has little political alertness, receives from the Japanese in Manchuria something less than no opportunity to express its opposition.

Recognition: Hirosi Saito, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, after himself visiting Manchukuo this fall, remarked on his return to Tokyo that in his opinion there was "no reason for inordinate measures either by Manchukuo or Japan to gain recognition for the new state by the powers."

From within—and I emphasize the position—Manchukuo recognition does not strike one as being a pressing issue one way or another, and there is considerable opinion among Japanese within Manchuria which would prefer that recognition—even if it could be obtained—should not take place for some time at least. It is implicit that the absence of recognition leaves the Japanese administrators freer and less hampered to give the new state precisely the direction which seems best to them.

Treaty Violation

The Treaties: Indubitably Japan has, in spirit and in fact, done violence to the Nine-Power Treaty, the League of Nations Covenant and the Kellogg pact in Manchuria, and other assurances affecting the Far East have thereby been rendered less assuring.

Japan has substantial, perplexing and long-standing grievances in Manchuria, affecting treaty rights, commercial rights and individual rights. The Lytton Report strongly supported the Japanese case to that extent. To rectify these wrongs Japan could have increased its legitimate forces along the South Manchuria Railway zone, could have strengthened its military garrison and, failing successful negotiations with China, could have referred its claims and the steps it proposed to take to rectify them to the League or to the signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty, or to both.

The course which the Japanese military pursued is well known. The essential fact in this course, it seems to me, is that the Japanese military did not act merely to protect Japan's rights in Manchuria. One of the leading official spokesmen of Japanese Far Eastern policy remarked to me in Tokyo: "Once we lose control over Manchuria, our national existence will be in danger."

The action of the Japanese military was not merely to protect Japanese rights in that area, but to gain "control over Manchuria." That control is today thoroughly established.

Vital Problem Remains

The Future: It is easy to criticize the precipitate action of the Japanese Army. There are important leaders in Japan by whom such action was deeply regretted. They, as well as the rest of the world, were presented with a *fait accompli*.

Unfortunately there is not a leading nation in the world which has not tainted its history with comparable acts. And it is difficult for Japan to feel that it is wholly contrary even to present-day international ethics for it to undertake new imperialism in the twentieth century when many of its Western critics are today enjoying, uncriticized, the fruits of imperialism which they carried out in the nineteenth century.

I do not condone Japan's Manchurian policy, I do not think it is either right or that it will ultimately prove beneficial to Japan, yet I do not think that all the virtue is on the side of Japan's critics and all the sin on the side of the Japanese.

The vital, basic, all-pervading problem for Japan remains: to find food, shelter and work for a mounting population occupying the most congested national fragment of the earth's surface. For emigration the Western nations have effectively closed the world to Japan.

The exclusion acts of the United States and Canada, the dominance of the Dutch, French and Americans in the Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, the Philippines and Hawaii, Russia's control of Siberia and the principle of a white Australia and New Zealand—these circumstances make the relief of Japan's pressure of population by emigration a virtual impossibility. Likewise, when Japan seeks to solve its population problem by means of intensive industrialization, it finds that Western nations are almost as anxious to discourage the entrance of Japanese goods as they are the entrance of Japanese citizens.

However, to continue to exist as a first-class nation, Japan, in place of emigration, requires a secured supply of basic raw materials and a substantial position in the trading markets of the world. Japan will not peacefully accept a retrogression of its civilization or of its standard of living.

If the nations are to help Japan, they will recognize Japan's real problem and aid in its solution. If Japan is to help itself, it will realize that to seek dominance by aggression will be ruinous and that in seeking its rights and its place by respecting the rights of others it will prosper.

[The third article will appear Thursday, Dec. 20.]

Setting for Japan's Modern Evolution

Upper Left: Keystone. Right: © E. M. Newman From Publishers

New and Old Japan

Upper Left—The New Diet Building in Tokyo, Modeled on Modern Western Architecture. Right—A Glimpse of Old Japan, Still Persisting in Many Areas. Lower Left—The Imperial Throne of Manchukuo. These Scenes Illustrate Elements in the Island Empire's Rapid Transformation From an Isolated Feudal Country to a Dynamic, Modern, Industrial State Pushing Onto the Asiatic Mainland.

Japan Seen Willing To Resume Naval Talk On Almost Any Basis

TOKYO, Dec. 18 (AP)—Foreign Minister Koki Hirota cabled Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira tonight to order that the Japanese hope for resumption of the parleys be included in the communiqué in which the London conference will announce its adjournment.

It was officially explained that the Japanese desire to fix a date for resumption of the conference, probably in March, is to permit the Tokyo Government to prepare adequately for further talks and possibly give Admiral Yamamoto a chance to return to Tokyo, report, and receive further instructions before he goes back to London again.

Want It in Writing

However, it is known that the Japanese Government is anxious to have the United States and Great Britain committed to writing on such resumption prior to the Japanese Government's abrogation of the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922, believing that such action would prevent the United States from charging that the abrogation destroyed the preliminary naval talks as well as the prospects for a 1935 naval conference.

Although Premier Keisuke Okada, Admiral Mineo Osumi, Minister of the Navy, and Hirota conferred lengthily yesterday and today concerning the so-called Chatfield-Yamamoto compromise suggestions made at London, a source close to the Government said that an agreement had not been reached and further consultations were necessary before the delegates were instructed concerning future action.

Present Division

(Great Britain agreed at London about a month ago to a compromise by which she would recognize Japan's demands for naval equality "in principle"—although not in fact. The United States' delegation indicated it agreed to nothing which would invalidate the Washington Treaty by which Japan was on the short end of the 5-5-3 ratio.)

However, it is known that the Japanese are eager to continue the talks with Great Britain on any basis regardless of whether the Americans remain in London, hoping thereby to prevent the development to any degree of a common Anglo-American front.

Therefore, Tokyo is likely to make conciliatory gestures to Great Britain although experts said she could not be expected to offer a concession which could be interpreted as an abandonment of her demands for maritime fighting strength.

Naval Conference Makes Its Plans For Adjournment

Japan Hopes to Set Date for Resumption of Treaty Parleys

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Plans for final adjournment of the preliminary naval disarmament conversations Thursday were announced today by the British delegation.

The announcement said a final conference with the Japanese and American groups would be held tomorrow to arrange for suspension of the parleys.

King George moved to consult both the Japanese and American experts before they should leave for home.

Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira and Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto were invited to meet the King today.

It was expected a similar invitation for Thursday would be extended to Mr. Norman H. Davis and Admiral William H. Standley, the American delegates.

Japanese Go Today

The Japanese will go to Buckingham Palace this afternoon immediately after a luncheon to be given by Admiral Yamamoto in honor of the naval members of the British and American groups.

Hope for renewal of the conversations was held by the British, who planned to conduct further discussions with the Japanese after the holidays. It was believed these discussions may later be turned into diplomatic soundings looking toward a three-power conference here in the spring.

The Americans have made it plain that they see no basis for further negotiation unless Japan gives up its demand for parity. The United States attitude is that they will return, preferably for a conference, if the British can persuade the Japanese in the next few months to modify their stand.

New Conference?

Technically, a five-power conference is provided for as a result of the denunciation of the Washington Treaty. Similarly, the London Treaty, which expires at the end of 1936, also provides for a new conference.

Richest Men in U. S. Claimed by New York

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Rich eastern states took a major share of 1932's big incomes with New York alone claiming eight of the 20 million-a-year individuals in the entire country.

New Jersey was second with four in the million or more class. The others included Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Illinois with two each and Michigan and Delaware with one each. The two largest net incomes for 1932, listed between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 each, were in New York, which state also reported the largest slice of aggregate individual net income with $2,764,354,206 and the biggest share of $700,156,000 out of corporation net incomes.

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FLOUR OLD HOMESTEAD PASTRY 24½ Lb Bag 83c
GOLD MEDAL 24½ Lb Bag $1.17 - PILLSBURY'S 24½ Lb Bag $1.15

HOLIDAY SPECIALS

Raisins	Seeded 2 Pkgs 15c	Seedless 2 Pkgs 13c	Dromedary Dates	Pitted 2 Pkgs	25c
Loaf Cheese	White or Colored Lb	23c	Ginger	Millbrook Dry, Cont. Only Ale 2 Lge 28 oz Bots 15c	4 12 oz Bots 25c
Mild Cheese	Whole Milk Variety Lb	19c	Ginger Ale	Radio Golden Contents Only	2 28 oz Bots 15c
None Such	Mince Meat 2 Pkgs	25c	Apple Cider	½ Gal Jug 25c	Gal Jug 39c
Finast Grapefruit	Just Chill and Serve 2 No 2 Tins	25c	Burnett's Vanilla	For Finer Flavoring 2 oz Bot	29c
Pillsbury's	Sno-Sheen Cake Flour Pkg	27c	Wesson Oil	Improves Fried Food Pt Tin	21c
Cake Breaker—Send 25c and box top to Minneapolis.			Crisco	3 Lb Tin 53c	Lb Tin 19c
Banquet Pickles	Sweet Mixed Qt	29c	Palmolive Soap	3 Bars	13c
Dill Pickles	Century of Progress Qt	17c	Super Suds	Tiny Soap Beads 2 Pkgs	15c
Sweet Pickles	Century of Progress Qt	23c			

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

FLORIDA ORANGES	Medium Size 2 Doz	45c
STAYMAN APPLES	4 Lbs	19c
BLUE HUBBARD SQUASH	Lb	2c
FANCY WHITE CELERY	2 Bunches	25c
YELLOW TURNIPS	Fancy Lb	2c

Holiday Candies

Sweethome Chocolates	Choice Assortment	Lb Box	33c
Festival Chocolates	Fancy Hard and Soft Centers	Lb Box	49c
Maywood Chocolates	Fancy Gift Packages	2½ Lb Box	99c
Necco Hard Candies	Fancy Pure Assorted Flavors	1 Lb Jar	25c
Ribbon Candy	Pure Assorted Flavors	2 Lb Box	39c
Molasses Chips	Chocolate Covered	Lb Box	33c
Peppermint Patties	Party Treat	Lb Box	25c

Every Day Savings

Blue Rose Rice	Lb 5c	Camay	Toilet Soap 3 Bars		13c
Pea Beans	2 Lbs 9c	Bovex	Dog Food 3 1 Lb Tins		25

Holiday Suggestions

Skyflake Wafers	NBC	Lb Pkg	19c
Chocolate Twirls	NBC	Lb	21c
Walnuts	Diamond Budded	Lb	25c
Mixed Nuts	Superior Assortment	Lb	23c
Orange Peel		Lb	29c
Lemon Peel		Lb	29c
Citron		Lb	29c
Common Crackers		Lb	19c
Cracked Rye Bread		20 oz Loaf	9c
Lime Rickey	Millbrook Contents only	6 12 oz Bots	45c
Currants	Fancy - Plump	2 Pkgs	25c
Baker's	Cooking Chocolate	½ Lb Cake	21c
Friend's	Mince Meat	Lge Tin	25c
Whipples	Mince Meat	2 Lb Jar	29c

Cheeses

Loaf Pimento	Lb	25c
Philadelphia Cream	2 3 oz Pkgs	17c
Krafts Old English	2 5 oz Pkgs	35c

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Christian Science Lecture by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B.

John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston, Massachusetts, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Revelation of Abundant Life," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Gordon V. Comer, C. S. B., First Reader of The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

There are many men and women who believe that some progress is being made in the search for a fuller and a more harmonious sense of life. Some of them give all the praise to human ingenuity. Others, however, who have learned something of God's goodness and of His law of Love which is eternally operating for the benefit of all, know that we are beginning to witness in the solving of human problems the application of this divine law of Love. Unquestionably, as more men and women turn their thoughts to God and strive for understanding to enable them to apply this divine law to the solving of problems, they shall find a far more abundant sense of life expressed, individually and collectively.

The lecture which we shall hear tonight has to do with this subject. It is entitled: "Christian Science. The Revelation of Abundant Life."

It is the purpose of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, of which our lecturer tonight is a member, to explain various aspects of Christian Science, something of the truths about God and man, and the true import of these truths.

It is a great joy for me to welcome you all tonight on behalf of The Mother Church, and to introduce to you one who really needs no introduction, for he is probably known to almost everyone who is present—Mr. John Randall Dunn of this city.

Mr. Dunn spoke substantially as follows:

One of the most beautiful invitations ever extended to troubled humanity is to be found in these gracious words of the great Teacher of Nazareth: "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." And in another place the Master briefly sums up the purpose of his ministry thus: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." This, then, is the invitation of Christian Science: Come to the light of the Christ, Truth, and learn of life, real life, life more abundant and joyous and free than you have ever known before.

Many people, however, seem deterred from following this beacon of Truth, because today, as of yore, to use the Bible expression, men love darkness rather than light; they are afraid to break away from what they term the common sense of a purely material view of existence and to launch out into the hitherto unknown and untried waters of spiritual sense. If they but knew of the good and freedom and more abundant life that awaits every adventurous thought who is willing to break tryst with superstition and material limitation, and honestly seek the light of spiritual truth, how eagerly and joyously would they turn to the study of the Science of Christianity!

The objections to Christian Science are many and varied: that it is neither Christian nor scientific (that is ever the most venerable and stupid objection of all, as even a superficial reading of the textbook would reveal); that it cannot heal the sick or reform the sinner, although thousands of people each Wednesday evening in Christian Science churches are testifying that it has done so. And lately a brand-new objection has been raised. A woman said to a student of Christian Science, "You people do not believe in God, do you?" at which her daughter intervened, and said: "Oh, no, mother, you are mistaken. Christian Scientists are the people who believe in God more than they ought to!"

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

Then there are the objections to the revered Leader of the Christian Science movement, Mary Baker Eddy. Without doubt, the members of our family were deterred from turning whole-heartedly to this truth in an hour of great need, because of the many unlovely criticisms of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and the hateful statements about her which one heard a generation ago, and alas! still hears, although that white-haired gentlewoman has been gone from our sight nearly five and twenty years. What poison is deadlier than innuendo, half truths, or cruel and unjust misconceptions, which, through perverting thought about the Discoverer, keeps mortals from investigating a discovery the mission of which is only to heal and bless?

History records that earth's truly great have ever been the target for the shafts of envy and hate. Even the pure, gentle Nazarene did not escape. Malicious whisperings in his day poured forth the suggestion that he was a worshiper of Beelzebub—in other words, a practicer of black art, and that his character was not above reproach. Possibly some thousands of persons sorely needing the healing of sin, sickness and sorrow, which Jesus could have bestowed by a touch or a word, were kept from the blessing by the suggestions referred to. Doubtless, a multitude of persons in our very midst are excluding themselves from the joy of Christian Science because they have allowed their thinking to be biased by warped estimates of, and unchristian suggestions about, Mrs. Eddy. As for some of the so-called biographies of Mrs. Eddy, a pertinent question might be put: What historic or authentic value would be attached to a life of Christ Jesus, written by some of the scribes and Pharisees, to whom the Master had just referred as "a generation of vipers"? Or would you expect to find a true estimate of Jesus' life and ministry written, say, by Paul before his conversion, or by Judas before his repentance?

By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them

I once heard in one evening from a husband and wife, who had known Mrs. Eddy, two diametrically opposite views of her nature. The wife considered her the most spiritually-minded, loving Christian woman she had ever known; the husband did not concur. In fact, his estimate was not at all kindly. Further inquiry into the matter brought forth the fact that Mrs. Eddy had been forced to rebuke the husband on more than one occasion for his willfulness, lack of teachableness, and a stubbornness which precluded the receiving and understanding of spiritual precepts. And the human mind, ever rebelling against correction, thus turned on its rebuker. Had Mrs. Eddy actually been the unlovely, unchristian mortal her detractors would have mankind believe, she would stand today as the most extraordinary anomaly in history—as one who gives the lie to the law that a "corrupt tree" cannot "bring forth good fruit." Here was a Christian woman, seeking throughout a lifetime the restoration of Christian healing, who not only healed herself and lengthened her earthly pilgrimage to the span of ninety years, but had the most remarkable healings with others; wrote a book which has turned multitudes to the Bible and to mental, moral, and physical regeneration, and who founded a church "designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing." (Manual of The Mother Church, p. 17). Thus the ancient test of all character, all effort, and all achievement still stands: by their fruits ye shall know them. And by the righteous fruitage of clearly stated and correctly applied Christian Science shall Mrs. Eddy be known; and for all time, when submitted to this test, shall her life and character emerge without spot or blemish.

Exposing Sin in the Human Mind

The question may be raised, Why should such a storm of opposition to Christian Science have arisen, if its teachings are truly beneficent and Christlike? Because possibly more than any other Christian organization since the days of the humble Nazarene and his consecrated, earnest followers, the Church of Christ, Scientist, is going to the root of mankind's troubles and is exposing sin in the human consciousness. The master Christian once said that he had not come to earth to bring peace, but a sword; in other words, he would not cry, Peace, peace, when there was no peace. He showed clearly that before one could expect to have a well body he must strive for a wholesome, honest, clean thinking. "Whatsoever thing from without entereth into the man, it cannot defile him," he said; "For from within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts;" and he added "these evil things . . . defile the man." And Christian Science demands of its followers, and of all those who would be healed, an earnest, prayerful turning into consciousness of the searchlight of Truth, that everything unlike good may be uncovered and cast out. Naturally, what is termed the "carnal," fleshly mind does not relish this disturbing of its peace, and like the so-called evil spirits in Jesus' day, calls out to the Christ, Truth, "Let us alone; what have we to do with thee?" But the man or woman suffering from so-called incurable disease or wearied with the buffeting, disappointments, the sorrows and tragedies of this material world, will be wise to welcome into his mental home this healing, saving light which can make him "every whit whole"—whole in body, and regenerated in thinking and living.

The Christian Science Textbook

No impartial, unbiased investigator can read the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which Mrs. Eddy has given us, and which can be secured at any Christian Science Reading Room or Public Library, without shortly arriving at two definite conclusions: first, that none but a sincere lover of God and follower of Christ Jesus could have penned such a book, and secondly, that to be a consistent Christian Scientist one must watch his thinking and strive for genuine Christianity. An unnumbered host of students has found healing and release from practically every known disorder simply through the persistent and consecrated individual study of the Christian Science textbook. What joy it is to a student of Christian Science to see on a train, or a steamship, a fellow-passenger quietly and unobtrusively reading Science and Health! One knows that there is a brother-pilgrim who is learning the Christ-way; and what light and joy invariably illumines his face when one whispers, "I read that little book too"! I shall never forget the glad surprise I experienced when crossing the Pacific some years ago, and on entering the captain's cabin at his invitation, I saw on his desk the Christian Science textbook. "Do you read that book?" I inquired. "Do I read it?" he replied. "Why, I should never want to take a vessel out of port without that little book on it!" Then he proceeded to tell of experiences he had had when with some problem to face he would read Science and Health until the light of Truth would uncover the cause of the difficulty and bring the answer. Happy day, when the captains of all ships, the engineers of all trains, and the heads of all industries shall companion with this messenger of truth and good, and thus more genuinely insure the safety and well-being of those who trust themselves to their care and guidance! Students of Christian Science find a joy and inspiration, nay, more—necessary spiritual food in the daily study of the Lesson-Sermons found in the Christian Science Quarterly, which consist of selections from the Bible and correlative passages from Science and Health. A most beautiful picture can be seen any day in any one of the Christian Science Reading Rooms in our large cities. During the noon hour, especially, one may see there many busy men and women improving precious moments in the taking of spiritual refreshment—reading the Lesson-Sermon or other Christian Science literature. Would they come there day after day were they not being fed and strengthened and comforted?

A Great International Newspaper

Then there is another companion which the alert truth-seeker will not overlook—an international daily newspaper, which brings him all the wholesome, constructive news of the world; and being wholesome and constructive, it is just as fresh and readable and acceptable when it is read four or five weeks after its publication as on the day when it was sent forth. The Christian Science Monitor thus becomes the great international friend, which is helping men and nations better to understand each other. A man, not a Christian Scientist, once made this remark: "I should so like your newspaper if it were not called The Christian Science Monitor; why not just Monitor?" A monitor, according to a dictionary definition, is that which warns, reminds, advises, or instructs. Whether one likes the idea or not, it was Christian Science, the spiritual understanding of Christianity, that inspired and made possible the ideal of uplifting, constructive journalism. It is therefore Christian Science which warns mankind of the "foe in ambush" (Science and Health, p. 571), gives wholesome reminders and advice for the orderly conduct of men and nations, and brings to mankind instruction which is good, uplifting, and consequently healing. One of the most encouraging sights I have ever seen was one hundred or more prisoners sitting about a prison yard, all reading The Christian Science Monitor. In many penal institutions the Monitor, because of its cleanness, is the only newspaper admitted within the walls. While only a short article on Christian Science appears in each issue of the paper, one is sure that only that which is wholesome and truly uplifting is going forth into consciousness, and thus is opening the doors of thought for that more abundant sense of life which the Master promised.

What Is Life?

What is Life? In the Christian Science textbook (p. 468), in her well-known "scientific statement of being," Mrs. Eddy tells us that "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." On this same page she defines Life as follows: "Life is divine Principle, Mind, Soul, Spirit," and again, in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 185) she tells us that "Life is the spontaneity of Love, inseparable from Love." How opposed is all this to popular human belief! How little is known of real spiritual life by the average mortal! Here is a person, for instance, experiencing what he calls a "thrill" from the taste of liquor or sensualism. "Ah!" says he, "this is the life." Is it? If material sensation is real life, what becomes of life when the transient, fleeting, seemingly pleasurable picture has flown, and is replaced by a sense of pain or discord or unhappiness? Here is another mortal who tells us that his life is devoted to an undying hate of a certain enemy: that his one aim in life is to have revenge upon his enemy. Is that life? What says the Scripture? "He that loveth not his brother abideth in death." Paul sums up the matter succinctly in these words: "To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." Therefore, Christian Science teaches us that we do not begin to live until we begin to love; we do not know true life until we express Principle, until we reflect the all-knowing Mind, the harmonious consciousness which is Soul, the ever present, all-powerful good which is Spirit. No more should one say "my life is empty," or "my life is ruined," or "my life is without hope." Is God—Mind, Love, good—empty, ruined, or without hope? Has man a life apart from God? No more should one sing dolefully, "Fast to its close ebbs out life's little day"; but as one opens the door of his thinking to God, there dawns the light of ever unfolding, never ending Love and Life and good.

Jesus' Definition of Life

The master Christian distinctly defines true life in these words: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." And in John's epistle it is written, "He that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life." What does it mean to know Christ Jesus, or, as John puts it, to have "the Son of God"? Christian Science here unlocks the Scriptures and reveals a treasure of spiritual understanding which has been hidden from material sense for centuries. Instead of turning to the personality of the human Jesus, instead of resorting to that mysticism which in some unexplainable manner is bringing the corporeal Saviour into our hearts, Christian Science shows us that the Christ is the saving truth about God and man, "the spiritual idea of sonship" (Science and Health, p. 331), which Jesus taught and exemplified. So, when we know the only true God and Jesus Christ whom He has sent, we are bringing into our thinking the true understanding of God as the only Mind, Love, and Life, and of man as the perfect expression or reflection; in other words, in gaining this spiritual idea of being, we have "the Son of God" and are beginning to taste life. Christ Jesus came to a world which knew not the Father nor man's relationship to Him, and consequently knew not real life; and the truth he taught, for which he was maligned and eventually crucified, is the Christ—the living, vitalizing, saving idea of harmonious being. So, when one attempts the solution of a problem in Christian Science, like a mathematician turning to his perfect, changeless rule of numbers, we have a perfect, changeless Principle of being—the first great Cause which is Mind, ever present, all-powerful good and Love, and an effect which is the reflection or expression of this harmonious cause.

A Christian Science Treatment

Let us, for example, apply this Principle to a case of illness. Here is a person who is confronted with a sense of pain, weakness, and depletion; he accepts as the fact of his existence every miserable argument raised by the material senses. In such darkness he most assuredly hath not "the Son of God"—"the spiritual idea of sonship," or connection with the great cause which is Life and harmonious Being itself. Now let him turn to the Christ, the Truth which Jesus taught. Let him measure every thought by this yardstick of spiritual thinking. Did God, good, create disease and laws of disease? Certainly not! Then this sense which reports such discord is the counterfeit and not the real. What is the real? In other words, what is the truth about the situation? Man, the real selfhood, is now at the standpoint of perfect reflection, of perfect harmonious life. As one clings to this Christ, Truth, as one strives to let the Christ and not the material sense testimony govern his thinking, the sense of weakness will be replaced by a consciousness of strength, pain will lessen and ultimately disappear, and a taste of life—real, spiritual knowing—will be experienced. A most comprehensive outline of a Christian Science treatment, or the coming to the human consciousness of the healing Christ-idea, is to be found in this remarkable paragraph from Science and Health (p. 495): "When the illusion of sickness or sin tempts you, cling steadfastly to God and His idea. Allow nothing but His likeness to abide in your thought. Let neither fear nor doubt overshadow your clear sense and calm trust, that the recognition of life harmonious—as Life eternally is—can destroy any painful sense of, or belief in, that which Life is not. Let Christian Science, instead of corporeal sense, support your understanding of being, and this understanding will supplant error with Truth, replace mortality with immortality, and silence discord with harmony." "But," may interpose someone, "can anyone hope to heal organic disease just by his own thinking?" Indeed not. The saving, healing idea, originates not in one's own human thinking. It is, as has been said, the coming to the human consciousness of the Christ, the truth about God and man, which is Immanuel, or "God with us." The power of this redemptive idea may well be illustrated in the following incident. While Christian Science treatment was not asked for, the healing followed the impersonal knowing of the truth by a consecrated student of Christian Science, and illustrated what Mrs. Eddy has stated in "Rudimental Divine Science" (p. 9): "The spiritual power of a scientific, right thought, without a direct effort, . . . has oftentimes healed inveterate diseases."

An Instance of Healing

In a school in England where the Scriptures are taught daily for 30 minutes a teacher endeavored to give the children the Biblical concept of God as Life and Love. In the class was a lad of six, little John, who was taken very ill, and after a few days his mother came to the teacher in great distress, stating that she was on the way to the hospital to see the child, who was desperately ill with diphtheria and measles, and was given by the doctors just a day to live. The mother naturally was heartbroken, but seemed led to stop by the school and tell the teacher. As she was leaving, the teacher took her hands and tenderly told her that there was One greater than any doctor, and if she would only rely on Him she would find help. As the teacher returned to her classroom, the windows were opened—it was a warm spring morning—and the sound of bird songs was wafted in. On her desk was a vase of flowers. Turning to the class she said, "Look at these flowers, children; who is giving them life?" "God," was the response. "Then," said the teacher, "let us all say, 'Thank you, Love, for giving the little flowers their life.'" Listening to the birds she said, "Who is giving the birds their life?" And there was a happy shout, "Love"; and again they thanked God for giving the birds their life and were reminded that Life, God, was unceasing, and could never be taken away. Then she asked the children to think of little John and to remember who was giving him life, and they answered so gayly, as if there never could have been any doubt. So the teacher said, "Every time we think of John we shall just know that God is giving His child life unceasing, and say, 'Thank You, God!'" The following morning came a message from a relative of the boy that the doctors were surprised to find him alive but that there was no hope. As fear tried to overwhelm the teacher she turned to the class and again the children expressed gratitude for the life which was given the flowers, the birds, and to little John, and the fear vanished. On her way home, the Christ, the true concept of being, kept singing into her consciousness that God's unerring deathless law of good and love was holding His children in everlasting harmony, where medical laws or human fears could not penetrate. Three days later the mother bounded into the classroom with the joyous tidings that she had just left little John sitting up in bed with color in his cheeks, able to talk and eat, and that the doctors and nurses said that a miracle had happened. Later the doctor came to the school to report on the case, and said that never in all his experience had he come across such a remarkable healing, and that he could not understand it. A few days later, who should come running into the school but little John himself, carrying a bunch of flowers. He rushed up to the teacher, threw his arms about her, although previous to this experience he had seemed a most undemonstrative child. The Christ, the living, breathing consciousness of the Love which is Life had saved little John! Ah, says someone, but what about all the little Johns and the big Johns who have not been saved or healed? The textbook gives us the one answer: "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony" (Science and Health, p. 390).

Awakening to a Truer Sense of Life

In the great schoolroom of human life the stupendous lessons of real being are not learned in a day. When some of our fellow-students go from our sight, let us not think of them as having gone into defeat. Mrs. Eddy speaks of this experience (Miscellany, p. 290) as a "momentary mist" through which the spiritually-minded must ever quickly awaken to behold the dawn—the realization of life that is harmonious and deathless. We do not see the schoolrooms to which our fellows have gone, but they must be very near us in loving thought. Separations do not exist in true Love or in the realm of Mind. What, for instance, could separate the numbers three and four in the numeration table? When we awaken to a true sense of life, we shall see that God's ideas have ever been inseparable, deathless, and that the Father and Mother of all holds "man forever in the rhythmic round of unfolding bliss, as a living witness to and perpetual idea of inexhaustible good" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 83).

Dealing With "First Enemies"

So, let the scholars in "earth's preparatory school" (Science and Health, p. 486) take heart. As this is a marvelous age in which to be living from the standpoint of material inventions, so much more wonderful is the revelation of spiritual truth in this day. Human thought would indeed be startled if there could be published a record of all the healings of disease and the solvings of every conceivable human problem that are taking place today through the operation of the Christ-idea in human consciousness. The so-called last enemy, death, will be overcome more universally when mortals learn to grapple with what might be called the "first enemies," self-love, self-will, self-pity, self-importance, and so on. What an unlovely family of "selfs" it is, and when one self appears how it tries to bring with it some of its unhappy brothers and sisters! Since to be carnally-minded is death, we are taking a definite step out of this carnal thralldom whenever we strive for spiritual-mindedness, whenever the human self is repudiated, and the Christ, the spiritual idea of sonship, is welcomed in. This glorious work is going on. Each day's setting sun finds more truth in human consciousness and less selfishness. Each day in the great universal schoolroom one sees lessons better learned and Principle more enthroned. The troublous days through which we have passed, and are still in, are teaching many needed lessons. Men and nations are learning, through great tribulation, that they cannot live to themselves. This is a great human family, in which are endlessly entwined the relations of brother man to brother man. Selfishness, self-seeking, greed, and domination simply have no place in this plan. Men and women are learning of their interdependence—that capital needs labor and labor needs capital; that employer needs employees and the employees their employers; not the feudalistic idea of master and slave, but intelligent coworkers in the world's workshop, where

"Brother clasps the hand of brother,
Stepping fearless through the night."

(Christian Science Hymnal, No. 351.)

Why Not Face Facts?

Very fine, may echo some pessimist. But on one side are men unemployed, and on the other are still to be found unprincipled, greedy employers. Why not face facts? Yes, why not face facts! If mortals would but learn to do just that! First of all, let the unemployed man or woman face a few facts—spiritual facts. Is it a fact that the numeral two, for instance, could fall from the numeration table and become useless or unemployed? Certainly not. It is eternally employed being just two, and expressing an idea of arithmetic. Now the spiritual fact is that man, God's man, the real selfhood, cannot fall from his real estate of activity and reflection. If he should do so, what would become of the Principle which he reflects and expresses? If God's man is unemployed, useless and idle, it would be because his creator was so. But let us face the facts. Stop declaring that man is unemployed. Strive to realize his eternal employment, activity as Mind's expression. Let us begin with some realization of the fact that man is the intelligent idea of infinite Mind, which is expressed in man, even as arithmetic is expressed in numbers; therefore, man has his activity, his purpose, this day. He is not alone. Infinite intelligence is working with him and using him. "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Of course, the first step in realizing man's true employment and purpose is to silence the hindering, obstructing arguments of self-pity, self-depreciation, bitterness, and the like, and clear the decks of thought for the wholesome facts of man's real relationship to God. Facing the facts thus, wonderful things have happened and are happening today. Those seemingly unemployed have suddenly entered a great employment. They have become employed watching their thinking, striving for right ideas, and busily following the leadings that come. They lose that haunting sense of fear, for they have allied themselves to that great Father-Mother who has promised never to forsake His children. They are on the alert to be helpful to family, neighbors, and friends. Is it any wonder that such activity is bound to lead to what the world calls jobs and the finding of one's proper niche? A man who was a student of Christian Science found himself without that which the world calls employment, and because of conditions for which he was not responsible. Soon he awakened to the fact, to use his words, that while he was not responsible for these conditions, he was responsible for what he made of the conditions. In one of her shorter writings, "Unity of Good" (p. 8), Mrs. Eddy tells us that "everything is as real as you make it, and no more so. What you see, hear, feel, is a mode of consciousness, and can have no other reality than the sense you entertain of it." So, instead of regarding the situation as a calamity our friend used it as an opportunity to go higher. First of all, he stopped declaring that he was not employed, and earnestly began to employ his time wisely. A generous portion of this was spent in Christian Science Reading Rooms gaining more spiritual understanding, more real substance. After about three months' work along this line, the result of this spiritual employment began to be manifested. He felt the leading to seek out a certain friend, who, in turn, was led to advise him to apply to a former employer. Before this could be done, however, he had a great battle with a false sense of pride. When this was conquered he did apply to the former employer and was immediately given a position. About a week previous to this he had spent some time endeavoring to realize the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement in Science and Health (p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." He saw that there would be undoubtedly quite a difference between one's human needs and his human wants or desires. He then made up a list of the actual needs of himself and family and arrived at a necessary weekly sum. When the question of salary was discussed with the former employer he was offered exactly this amount of money. Truly, "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."

Man Lives Only as He Serves

Let the employer now face a few facts: What is his aim in life? The accumulation of a vast sum of money for himself and his loved ones? Is this life? What says Christ Jesus to this? "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." Truly man lives only as he serves. The executive who has at heart not only the conduct of an honorable business but the welfare of his humblest employee is serving, is living in the truest sense of the word. His concern is not how little he may pay his helpers, but how much. Do you say this is Utopian? It is Christian. Do you say it is impossible of fulfillment? While you are speaking someone proceeds to prove that it can be done. It is being done again and again where one finds earnest students of Christian Science. Those who name the name of Christian Science and are not manifesting to friend, neighbor, or employee this Love which is Life, are still in darkness. The business world today needs, as never before, the Love that is Principle and the Principle that is Love. Without it one simply builds on sand. Selfishness, hate, bitterness get one nowhere—unless it is a little deeper in error than one was before.

"Is the heart a living power?
Self-entwined its strength sinks low;
It can only live in loving,
And, by serving, love will grow."

(Christian Science Hymnal, No. 360.)

Lessons From Daniel

The prophet Daniel must have recognized this when he found himself cast into a den of lions. He had dared to stand for Principle, and this was his reward! The king had apparently been his friend, but yielding to the pressure of his courtiers, had signed the decree which brought about Daniel's incarceration. Did ever a man seem to have greater justification for hate or resentment or revenge? Yet Daniel for many years had been learning to live, because he had learned love and obedience to Principle. In that long night in the den he must have realized that his life was indeed the reflection of Love, for he kept out suggestions of fear, hate, and bitterness, and the beasts did not touch him. Material sense testimony argued that Daniel was in the midst of carnivorous beasts; but he, "understanding the control which Love held over all . . ." (Science and Health, p. 514), was undismayed and unafraid, and this Christly consciousness protected him, and proved the so-called ferocious animals to be harmless. So loving was his thought, so free from resentment, that when the king looked anxiously down into the den the following morning, Daniel greeted him with that tender and reverent salutation, "O king, live for ever!" Are lions' dens a thing of the past? Do not many of us again and again face the lions of fear, of lack, disease, pain, appetite, envy, and hate? Rest assured that their mouths are indeed shut in the presence of a reflection of Love, which is the only life.

A Modern Daniel

A sweet little tale was related some time ago in The Christian Science Monitor. It seems that a teacher in one of the lower grades in a California school was endeavoring to impress upon the memory of the children a lesson in physiology. She asked them to repeat the statement, "My heart is my life." One little girl refused to make the statement, declaring that God was her life. The teacher remonstrated, but the child remained firm in her declaration. The teacher, mistaking the child's attitude for one of insubordination, requested her to remain after school and write the statement several times. The little girl complied, but after completing the prescribed task added, "But I know it is not true, for God is my life." Then remembering what she had learned in Sunday school about Daniel's experience in the lions' den, his freedom from injustice and resentment and the blessing he pronounced upon the king, she followed his example, and wrote across the page, "O teacher, live for ever!" The teacher was puzzled by the child's strange demeanor. Several weeks later she was a passenger in one of two cars that collided. There flashed into her memory the words of the child, "God is my life." The feeling of protection she experienced gave her some slight understanding of the reason for such great faith, and she emerged unharmed, and returned to give thanks for the lesson she had learned out of the mouth of a babe (The Christian Science Monitor, May 15, 1933).

"God Is My Life!"

"God is my life!" A noted doctor once made the statement that this declaration had saved many a person on the operating table about to go under the surgeon's knife. If Love, good, spiritual knowing, is life, why do mortals vainly seek it in Spirit's opposite, namely, material sense? Someone may say: "But I am getting so much satisfaction from my life. Smoking, drinking, the senses give me pleasurable sensation. Would you take these from me and make my life a blank?" Hear a parable: A hermit, whose life had been spent on the desert, knew no blossoming thing except the cactus and a few desert flowers. "Could anything be more fragrant and satisfying than my cactus?" said he to a traveler. "Have you ever seen an orange blossom?" asked the other. "Ah, no, and I don't care to either," returned the hermit. "Nothing could give me greater joy than my cactus." And so saying he stooped to caress the spiny plant, but cried out from the pain inflicted by the thorns. Christian Science brings for every cactus a fruit-blossom, for every supposed material pleasure, a sense of spiritual joy and real satisfaction hitherto unknown. Said a young student of Christian Science recently: "I wish I might adequately express the downright joy and peace I am experiencing since Christian Science has taken from me the tantalizing, gnawing, persistent desire for liquor and tobacco that made my days and nights moments of ceaseless bondage. I really never knew real joy in my tobacco or liquor days!"

The so-called pleasures of material sense are laden with nettles. Clasp them and they are agents of pain, of hollow disappointment. The ever present Christ is saying today as of yore, "Come unto me, . . . and ye shall find rest unto your souls." You will find in the consciousness of your real life a sense of dominion, of courage, of joy and satisfaction you have never known before. There are no blanks, no vacuums, in God's kingdom! In the words of Isaiah, the Christ is bringing to the human consciousness "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

Conclusion

Christian Scientists do not proselyte. They should never unduly urge the man or woman apparently content with his or her religion or school of medicine to come out from it while he believes that it is meeting his need, or healing, strengthening, and satisfying him; but for the man, woman, or child buffeted by the waves of illness or adversity, of heartbreak, of fear, finding no surcease from material methods; to the one who is eager for light and deliverance and regeneration, a new day is dawning. To such we would say, Lose no time in making the acquaintance of the Christian Science textbook. To use the words of St. John, "Take the little book . . . and eat it up"; make it and the Holy Scriptures it unlocks your guide and guardian. A loving welcome awaits every seeker after Truth at the Christian Science Reading Rooms and our churches. A new land unfolds before you in the daily newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor, the weekly Sentinel, the monthly Journal, with their messages of good and healing. Life, real life, life more abundant, is at the threshold. Strive for the Mind of Christ, that Mind which is Love, and then claim the blessing and dominion which is rightfully yours. As says the hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 59),

"Life with its way before us lies,
Christ is the path, and Christ the prize."

"And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

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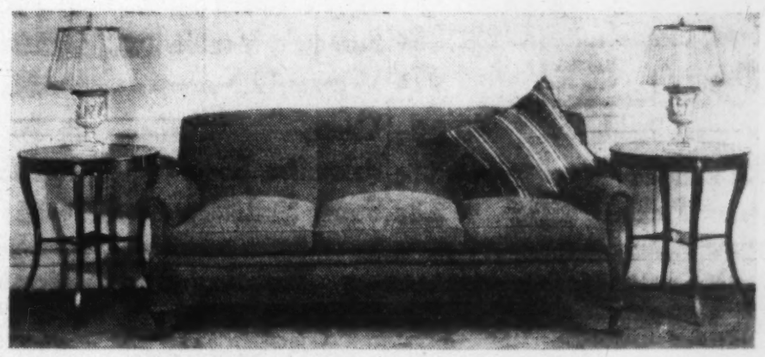

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On Walking in the Woods

I HAVE spent this afternoon walking in the woods, over carpets of leaves that persistent November rains have packed into a thick, warm covering for the earth. The gray stillness of the day coaxed me out into this solitary adventure. The morning air had a frosty sting to it, exhilarating, tantalizing; by afternoon the fields of sedge-grass that grow on two sides of the house were waving gently in a gay west wind. I could not waste another moment indoors.

Once in the woods, I marveled at the trees. Beeches, oaks and maples with here and there a far-reaching sycamore, towered high above me, lifting their naked arms expectantly to the leaden skies. I had come out expressly to walk, I might even say to wander, through the woods, and suddenly I found myself realizing the meaning of the old German proverb: "Man kann den Wald nicht vor Bäumen sehen," which, in every-day English, reads: "You cannot see the wood for the trees." One must indeed look away from the wonder of the winter trees in order to lose no smallest whisper of the woods.

* * *

ON SUCH A gray day as this has been, the russet tones of the leaves that cover the floor of the woodland stretches take on coppery hues. Tiny creatures stir under them; a branch falls at my feet with a light thud; the tang of burning leaves floats in from the world outside and suddenly I feel aloof from civilization, lost in the wonder of the early winter woods.

Bordering the little stream that wanders and winds over hundreds of moss-covered stones, singing its ever-fresh, every-merry little song, the white, wintry arms of the sycamores reach out protectingly. I am scarcely conscious of these gracious trees in summer; but, when winter winds tear off their thin bark and leave their branches naked and bare, I cannot keep my eager eyes away from their silver-and-white loveliness. How long they have waited to drop their leaves and the drab bark that covered them, in order to stand stark and beautiful against the winter sky! I think that they are lovelier by far silhouetted against a dull-gray sky than when their white arms stretch across an arch of warm azure, but perhaps I am prejudiced by my love for still gray days here in the woods.

When I awakened this morning, I saw the slender maples that crown the opposite hillside, standing like thin, erect soldiers lined up at attention. I longed to be able to etch their dark, almost black grace. As the day went on, however, especially after I found myself alone in the woods, I did not long for anything except the power to store up the day's rich moments in memory.

* * *

TONIGHT, WHEN I attempt, as I shall undoubtedly attempt, to tell my patient family about the wonder of the afternoon, I shall not be able to find words that will be either simple enough or great enough to describe it. How, for instance, can one put into mere words the leaden stillness of the sky; the silvery song of the little stream; the tawny, waving beauty of the sedge; the deep, almost soggy softness of the firmly-packed leaves; the eager, upward-reaching arms of the beeches and oaks or the white-and-silver grace of the giant sycamores? Can any words, however free and rich and eloquent, give one who has not thrilled to just such simple moments of delight, a true impression of the joyous aloofness that comes to one as he wanders how and where he will through the early winter woods? No words have ever been framed that can tell how gayly the frosty air tingles on the cheeks; no words can reproduce the dull thud of falling branches or the soft haze that filters through the trees where leaves are being burned near by.

To see and feel all of this wonder of winter, as it settles softly down over the woods, a person must wander over the thickly piled leaves and rejoice in the russet, coppery glow they make along the hillsides; he must discover all of this for himself, but the effort is richly repaid. If you have never found winter in the act of tucking the woods away for a few months, you have a rare treat in store for you. Not one tiniest part of the winter plan is forgotten. Every tender little root is covered carefully over; every dry and useless twig is sent down from the tallest tree as Winter does her house-cleaning with as great a gesture of thoroughness as Spring herself can boast.

E. G. R. Y.

I Have Known So Many Folk

I HAVE known so many folk,
So many men and women,
Old people, children.
When I see a new face,
I say, "What other
Had those eyes, that turn of mouth,
Or that look of wonder?"

I have known so many towns,
Villages and cities,
Some are mere acquaintances,
Some have been lovers.
I pass new ones on the train
And ask, "What other
Had a welcoming house like that,
Or such a garden?
This was in Dowagiac,
That in Mt. Vernon.
Such a tree in Davenport,
The bridge in Chicago,
That white pike in Lexington,
The doorway in Boston."

And I like them, though they're new.
Having what the others had,
Somehow they seem friendly.

Nothing anywhere to me
Can be very foreign.
No one anywhere I go
Seems to me a stranger.
Something kindly in new towns,
Friendly in new faces,
I have loved so many folk
And so many places.

MARJORIE KNAPP.

Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE NET WAGON, *by Gifford Beal*

The Christmas Message

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY years ago the Christmas message was first heard near the little town of Bethlehem, but its "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men," continues to ring out year after year. How much the world needs to listen to this angelic message of peace and good will, catch the refrain in its heart, send it out in fuller and more practical ways! Simple and sweet, this Christmas message points to the sovereign panacea for all of earth's woes.

The birth of Jesus, recorded as the beginning of the Christian era, stands out as the commencement of a new era. Before this, God was worshiped as the tribal Jehovah, who was to be served in fasting and feasting materially. How widely different are the teachings of Christ Jesus, who taught men to know God as the Father, and to see themselves as sons of God! He explained the Christmas message, showing men how to glorify God above all, and how, through good will, to live in peace with themselves and all mankind. Without this Christ-message, could the world have advanced beyond its mistaken concept of God?

Mary Baker Eddy gained the true message of Christmas when, during a time of dire need, all human help had failed. Her faith in the power of God and her recognition of God as an ever present help enabled her to rise up freed from painful physical bondage. Wishing to help others to freedom, she searched the Scriptures prayerfully, finding its inspired message able to meet all human needs. She named her discovery Christian Science and gave it to the world in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Here is voiced the Christmas message, giving all glory to God, bringing peace mentally, physically, morally, to all those who accept the teachings and earnestly apply the rules of Christian Science.

The Christmas season is celebrated by many in material gift-giving and feasting. The Christmas spirit which compels one to forget or lay aside, temporarily at least, one's animosities, sorrows, and disappointments, is helpful. Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 262), "I love to observe Christmas in quietude, humility, benevolence, charity, letting good will towards man, eloquent silence, prayer, and praise express my conception of Truth's appearing." Through her teachings we learn how to truly observe Christmas and to celebrate the birth of the Master each day. What joy comes in learning the practical way to have the Christmas spirit in one's heart every day!

To those whose family circle is changed, the Christmas season sometimes seems to bring only a message of sadness. Those whose concept of man is material and personal miss the full message of Christmas. Instead of sad memories of those who no longer are here in person, let the heart forget its grief by recalling man's true status and nature as a child of God, spiritual, perfect, eternal. Christmas brings a wonderful message. And as we are told (*ibid.*, p. 258), "The memory of the Bethlehem babe bears to mortals gifts greater than those of Magian kings,—hopes that cannot deceive, that waken prophecy, gleams of glory, coronals of meekness, diadems of love."

Human problems of illness, mental or physical burdens, disappear as the Christmas message of God's glory is declared, lived, loved. Is it possible for one to be tormented long by fear after one recognizes that "the kingdom, and the power, and the glory" belong to God? Can discouragement, grief, or hatred really belong to anyone? Man's true selfhood is spiritual, for he is the image and likeness of God. Thus, the glory of God is man's also by reflection. To recognize and accept the fact that man is Godlike always brings the true Christmas sense. As our concept of man grows more spiritual, more and more of peace and good will toward mankind comes into our experience. If the outward details of the Christmas season have changed, the glorious truth its message contains remains the same. The truth which Jesus the Christ taught about man's perfect unity with God and God's love for man is the guiding star for countless people of the earth, still leading mortals to behold a newly-born concept of man.

The wonderful fact of God's great love for man, the eternal truth of man's being Godlike, immortal, the precious gift of eternal life and infinite good—all this better appreciated and made practical through Mrs. Eddy's gift to mankind, Christian Science—keeps the Christmas message of "Glory to God in the highest" ringing along until eventually the Christmas season of brotherly love, good will toward men, and peace on earth shall be definitely established for all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Set Steeply on a Hill

THE fact that Berwick is on the Border is enough in itself to make it a city of wild romance. The very word "Border" is magical. It releases from the recesses of the mind snatches of old ballads of haunting loveliness—this sort of thing:

"Janet has kilted her green kirtle
A little abune the knee,
And she has snooded her yellow hair
A little abune her bree
And she is on to Miles Cross
As fast as she can hie."

It conjures up pictures of a fair land of meadows and smooth hills, with grim, gray, high, windowless peel towers standing above the banks of broad rivers, of fierce raiders seeking to harry their foes across the Border in exactly the same high spirited way that a schoolboy still seeks to humble a rival behind the fives court or chapel, always obeying the unwritten laws of chivalry. . . .

I shall not forget that first sight of her seen from the south, a gray city of red roofs set steeply on a hill on the other side of the black, broad Tweed, spanned by three tiers of bridges, each one setting off the perfection of the others, like the "Carnation, lily, lily, rose" of Sargent. Lowest and nearest the sea lies the oldest, the fifteen-arched stone bridge; above it rises the new, handsome, concrete Tweed bridge of the Great North Road, and high above the valley soar the slender arcs of the railway viaduct. No ancient houses remain, but the narrow, dark, cobbled, high walled wynds and courts still stand, and the ancient city gates, and most impressive of all, the Elizabethan walls with their immense four square projections of grass covered bastions at each corner.

I saw wild eyed children chasing each other over these bastions with a zest that betrayed the purity of their ancestry. These were true Borderers. . . . Business men were returning to homes, the doors of which opened right on to the wall tops. I watched fishermen disappear through the dark hole of the Sally Port under the walls to the wharf side. I found other older fishermen standing on the grassy banks of the other older, fragmentary, Edwardian walls, close by their low roofed cottages on the Greens.—S. P. B. MAIS, in "The Unknown Island." (Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

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Franklin Inaugurates a Reading Club

AT THE time I established myself in Pennsylvania, there was not a good bookseller's shop in any of the colonies to the southward of Boston. In New York and Philadelphia, the printers were indeed stationers; but they sold only paper, almanacs, ballads, and a few common school-books. Those who loved reading were obliged to send for their books from England; the members of the Junto each had a few. We had left the alehouse, where we first met, and hired a room to hold our club in. I proposed that we should all of us bring our books to that room, where they would not only be ready to consult in our conferences, but become a common benefit, each of us being at liberty to borrow such as he wished to read at home. This was accordingly done, and for some time contented us.

Finding the advantage of this little collection, I proposed to render the benefit from the books more common, by commencing a public subscription library. I drew a sketch of the plan and rules that would be necessary, and got a skilful conveyancer, Mr. Charles Brockden, to put the whole in form of articles of agreement to be subscribed; by which each subscriber engaged to pay a certain sum down for the first purchase of the books, and an annual contribution for increasing them. So few were the readers at that time in Philadelphia, and the majority of us so poor, that I was not able with great industry to find more than fifty persons, mostly young tradesmen, willing to pay down for this purpose forty shillings each, and ten shillings per annum. With this little fund we began. The books were imported. The library was opened one day in the week for lending them to subscribers, on their promissory notes to pay double the value if not duly returned. The institution soon manifested its utility, was imitated by other towns, and in other provinces. The libraries were augmented by donations, reading became fashionable; and our people having no public amusements to divert their attention from study, became better acquainted with books, and in a few years were observed by strangers to be better instructed and more intelligent than people of the same rank generally are in other countries. . . .

This library afforded me the means of improvement by constant study, for which I set apart an hour or two each day, and thus repaired in some degree the loss of the learned education my father once intended for me. Reading was the only amusement I allowed myself. I spent no time in taverns, games, or frolics of any kind; and my industry in my business continued as indefatigable as it was necessary.—From "The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin."

I HAVE always been interested in the work of Gifford Beal, because he looks around him for the subject matter of his work; and, being an American painter, he finds that America has much material well adapted for pictorial expression. "The American Scene" is a term that has developed a sinister connotation in recent years.

I received the other day an illustrated circular, advertising the work of young artists who were specializing in the American scene; and, judging from the illustrations, America was nothing more than a series of stark and solitary filling stations, grade crossings, telegraph poles, and such other things as could be easily drawn and understood. It is the price that superficial people are willing to pay in order to be tagged "modern."

Rembrandt, of course, did a great deal of work in the slums of Amsterdam, but with quite a different spirit. Although he loved beautiful things and ruined himself buying them, so that he might enjoy their gorgeous color and form and paint them in his pictures, he nevertheless knew how to extract the essence of beauty from the most squalid surroundings. The present attitude of many American painters seems to be something of a paraphrase of a favorite radio character, who remarked: "Even if it was good, I wouldn't like it."

Mr. Beal is an honorable exception to the modern pseudo-intelligentsia. He is interested in current events and daily happenings, but refuses to confine his attention to their superficial aspects and their outermost surfaces. He sees in them manifestations of forces, but is not so crude as to underestimate our intelligence to the point where he feels it necessary to shout vociferously about matters which could easily be conveyed by a quiet word or might even be readily apparent. He lets us find out things for ourselves. He does not say with the monotonous repetition of a cuckoo clock: "Now, here's what *I* think about it." He is willing to resist the tendency to be blatant.

It is a commonplace to observe that decorative quality is essential to all works of art. Whatever else they have, this quality must be present. Sometimes it is the only quality, and sometimes it is an important by-product. The decorative aspects of things certainly appeal to Mr. Beal, both in color and form. In this picture, I believe, he must have felt the exhilaration of people working together and the long sweeps of rhythmic line which make concerted action possible.

It is a monumental composition. The figures of the men who are dragging the heavy fishing nets into the wagon pile up in the center in a sturdy pyramid, while the horse leaning back on his haunches, and the interesting pattern of the wheels, tend to keep all this surging motion from moving out of the picture toward the left. It is what we might call a dynamic equilibrium.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

A Bavarian Grotto

LINDERHOF was built in 1869-78 for Ludwig II in the style of Louis XV, and is surrounded with extensive gardens, which seem out of place in this lonely mountain valley. Ludwig was born at Nymphenburg, and passed much time at Schleissheim. These two castles, both with grounds and buildings in the French style, little imitations of Versailles, materially influenced Ludwig's taste. To his mind the greatest period of Bavaria was that when it arrayed itself on the side of France. So this palace shows his affection for French styles. . . .

After visiting the various rooms we passed out into the gardens behind the castle, which are well adorned with statues, vases, and flower-beds. A great Neptune fountain spouts water from tritons and horses when the cascades behind are flowing, which occurs only at stated times. On the north side of the garden we come to a cliff, where the attendant, by pressing a spring, causes a block of the rock to revolve, giving entrance to the Blue Grotto. This consists of three caves, one behind the other. The first is softly illuminated by a flood of pink light. The middle one is very large; stalactites and stalagmites overgrown with vegetation are abundant, and in the middle is a little lake covered with water-lilies, on which swims Lohengrin's swan-boat. . . . These wonders are best seen from two costly view-points, the King's Seat and the Lorelei, built of coral, crystal, and sea-shells. The lighting is magical. First comes the wonderful blue light of the grotto of Capri, which changes into equally beautiful tones of red, pink, green, yellow, and violet.

Passing through the small third grotto, the rock turns again, and we emerge into the sunlight. Directly before us is the Moorish kiosk, a temple in Oriental style, magnificently adorned inside with Turkish furniture, majolica vases, and a number of gorgeously painted bronze peacocks.—From "Little Pilgrimages Among Bavarian Inns," by FRANK ROY FRAPRIE. (Boston: Page.)

Old Men of the Desert

PATRIARCHS of the desert—
The bearded palms
Nod shaggy heads
Along the wind,
Like old men sleeping
In the sun
Their shadows lean
Against the hills.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG.

Die Weihnachtsbotschaft

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VOR vielen Jahren hörte man in der Nähe des Städtchens Bethlehem zum erstenmal die Weihnachtsbotschaft; aber ihr „Ehre sei Gott in der Höhe und Friede auf Erden und den Menschen ein Wohlgefallen" erschallt alle Jahre wieder. Wie nötig es doch ist, daß die Welt auf diese Engelsbotschaft des Friedens und Wohlwollens hört, ihren Sinn erfaßt und sie in vollerem Maße und auf praktischere Art hinaussendet! Diese einfache und liebliche Weihnachtsbotschaft weist auf das unumschränkte Allheilmittel für das ganze Erdenleiden hin.

Die Geburt Jesu, mit der die christliche Zeitrechnung beginnt, bezeichnet den Anfang eines neuen Zeitalters. Vorher wurde Gott als der Stammgott Jehova angebetet, dem man durch materielles Fasten und Festefeiern diente. Wie sehr verschieden davon doch die Lehren Christi Jesu sind, der die Menschen lehrte, Gott als den Vater zu erkennen und sich selber als Kinder Gottes zu sehen! Er erklärte die Weihnachtsbotschaft und zeigte den Menschen, wie sie Gott über alles verherrlichen und durch Wohlwollen in Frieden mit sich und mit der ganzen Menschheit leben können. Hätte die Welt ohne diese Christusbotschaft ihrer irrigen Vorstellung von Gott entwachsen können?

Mary Baker Eddy empfing die wahre Weihnachtsbotschaft, als zu einer Zeit großer Not alle menschliche Hilfe versagt hatte. Ihr Glaube an die Macht Gottes und ihre Erkenntnis, daß Gott eine immer gegenwärtige Hilfe ist, befähigte sie, sich von schmerzhafter körperlicher Knechtschaft befreit zu erheben. In dem Wunsche, anderen zur Freiheit zu verhelfen, forschte sie hingebungsvoll in der Heiligen Schrift und fand, daß die darin enthaltene erleuchtete Botschaft alle menschlichen Bedürfnisse zu befriedigen vermag. Sie nannte ihre Entdeckung Christliche Wissenschaft und gab sie der Welt in ihrem Lehrbuche „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift". In diesem Buche ist die Weihnachtsbotschaft verkündigt, die Gott alle Ehre gibt und denen, die die Lehren annehmen und die Regeln der Christlichen Wissenschaft ernstlich anwenden, nicht nur Seelenfrieden, sondern auch Frieden in körperlicher und sittlicher Hinsicht bringt.

Viele begehen Weihnachten mit materiellem Beschenken und Feiern. Der Weihnachtsgeist, der einen zwingt, seine Feindseligkeiten, Sorgen und Enttäuschungen wenigstens vorübergehend zu vergessen oder beiseite zu setzen, ist hilfreich. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 262): „Ich begehe Weihnachten gern in der Stille, in Demut, mit Mildtätigkeit, Nächstenliebe und lasse Wohlwollen gegen den Menschen, beredtes Schweigen, Gebet und Lobpreisung meine Auffassung vom Erscheinen der Wahrheit ausdrücken". Durch ihre Lehren lernen wir Weihnachten wahrhaft begehen und die Geburt des Meisters jeden Tag feiern. Welche Freude es bereitet, zu lernen, wie man in praktischer Weise jeden Tag vom Weihnachtsgeist erfüllt sein kann!

Denen, deren Familienkreis sich geändert hat, scheint die Weihnachtszeit manchmal nur eine Trauerbotschaft zu bringen. Wer eine materielle und persönliche Vorstellung vom Menschen hat, geht der vollen Weihnachtsbotschaft verlustig. Anstatt traurig derer zu gedenken, die nicht mehr persönlich hier weilen, sollten wir daran denken, daß des Menschen wahrer Stand und wahre Art als Kind Gottes geistig, vollkommen und ewig ist, und dadurch unser Leid vergessen. Weihnachten bringt eine wunderbare Botschaft. Und wie uns gesagt wird (Miscellany, S. 258), „bringt das Andenken an das Kind von Bethlehem den Sterblichen größere Geschenke als die Geschenke von weisen Königen aus dem Morgenlande,—Hoffnungen, die nicht trügen können, die Weissagung wachrufen, Strahlen der Herrlichkeit, Kränze der Sanftmut, Kronen der Liebe".

Menschliche Probleme wie Krankheit, seelische oder körperliche Lasten verschwinden in dem Maße, wie die Weihnachtsbotschaft der Herrlichkeit Gottes erklärt, gelebt und geliebt wird. Kann man noch lange von Furcht gequält werden, wenn man erkennt, daß „das Reich und die Kraft und die Herrlichkeit" Gott gehören? Kann Mutlosigkeit, Kummer oder Haß wirklich jemand angehören? Des Menschen wahres Selbst ist geistig; denn er ist das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes. Die Herrlichkeit Gottes gehört also durch Widerspiegelung auch dem Menschen. Erkennen und zugeben, daß der Mensch gottähnlich ist, birgt immer die wahre Weihnachtsgesinnung in sich. Je geistiger unsere Auffassung vom Menschen wird, desto mehr Frieden und Wohlwollen gegen die Menschheit kommt in unsere Erfahrung. Wenn die äußerlichen Einzelheiten der Weihnachtszeit sich geändert haben, bleibt die in ihrer Botschaft enthaltene herrliche Wahrheit unverändert. Die Wahrheit, die Jesus der Christus über des Menschen vollkommene Einheit mit Gott und Gottes Liebe zum Menschen lehrte, ist für zahllose Menschen auf Erden der Leitstern, der die Sterblichen immer noch führt, einen neugeborenen Begriff vom Menschen wahrzunehmen.

Die wunderbare Tatsache der großen Liebe Gottes zum Menschen, die ewige Wahrheit, daß der Mensch Gottes unsterbliches Ebenbild ist, und die köstliche Gabe des ewigen Lebens und des unendlich Guten—das alles durch die Christliche Wissenschaft, die Mrs. Eddy der Menschheit schenkte, besser geschätzt und anwendbar gemacht, läßt die Weihnachtsbotschaft: „Ehre sei Gott in der Höhe" weiter erschallen, bis schließlich die Weihnachtszeit der Nächstenliebe, des Wohlwollens gegen die Menschen und Friede auf Erden für alle unumstößlich feststehen wird.

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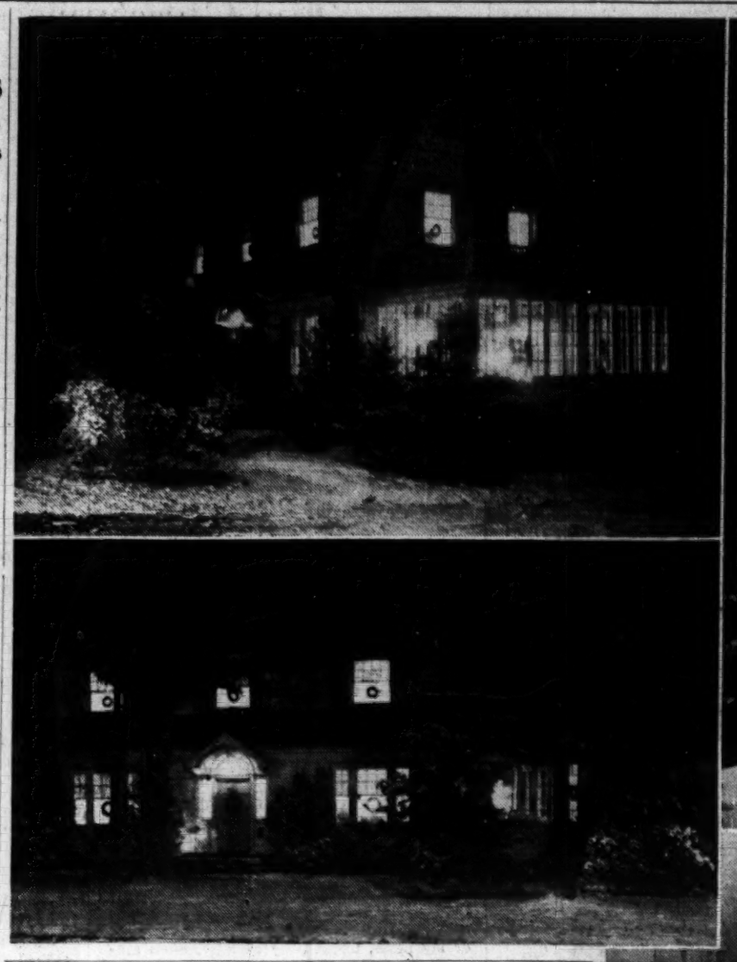
Home Building
A Tuesday Page

The House Dons Its Candle and Its Wreath

Gardening
A Tuesday Page



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At the Holiday Season the House Has Its Big Opportunity to Look Especially Cheery and Hospitable.

Decorating For Christmas

We Conserve Evergreens —and Get New Ideas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLY, laurel and groundpine! As long as we can remember, these adorned our homes and hearths at Christmas time. They have seemed a part of Christmas. Today, however, these natives of American woods are in such danger of extinction from ruthless yearly stripping that nature lovers in general and garden clubs in particular are issuing a ban against them and urging us all to look about for substitute materials.

Christmas beauty has not been diminished by the moratorium on these three time-honored evergreens. Indeed, richness and originality in decoration have become yearly more apparent as other vines and shrubs and trees have been tried out for yuletide service.

There's the Christmas wreath, for example. Once it was a holly wreath and nothing more. Now an afternoon of holiday calls reveals on every door a new creation. Some of the prettiest have been filled with herbs, each bearing a special greeting to one who knows the language—Rosemary for remembrance, Marjoram for happiness, Thyme for courage; while "He who conquered and subdued, a wreath of fennel wore."

One striking circle was of soft Hemlock, interspersed with twigs of Box and shiny Euonymus leaves set off with regular bunches of pure white Snowberries. Another wreath was fashioned of gray Irish Juniper, charmingly blended with clumps of the violet fruit of the Beautyberry (Callicarpa). The most effective of all, however, was of the traditional red and green—great scarlet Rose hips, far more brilliant than holly berries, glowing in a circle of spruce, punctuated with clippings of Japanese spurge (Pachysandra).

Homemade Wreaths

If double wire circles on six-inch frames are first procured from a florist's supply house, this fashioning of wreaths becomes one of the delights of the Christmas season which all the members of the family may enjoy. A single homemade wire circle may also be used, but it is more troublesome to work on.

Substitutes for the laurel chain are just as easy to find as those for the holly wreath. Garlands of red cedar wound around the pillars of a porch or doorway are most effective, but cypress, Arborvitae, Japanese yew, Euonymous or Leucothoe can be used with equal beauty. Almost every garden has some of these.

The wise gardener, in fact, waits to prune his evergreens until Christmas time. Then every bit of living green he shears finds a place in the decoration of his home. A sharp tool should be used and the natural shape of the tree kept in mind. If the same length pieces are clipped from every branch, this natural appearance will be maintained and a pretty heap of green be available—tiny sprays for behind pictures, longer branches to run along the sideboard as a pleasant accompaniment to silver holders and red candles, and a few large boughs to hang above the doorway.

Hemlock branches are fine for decorating entrances. Although as decoration it is less long lived than pine or spruce—almost worthless indoors on that account. It is graceful, however, and its pungent fragrance is a sweet addition to the welcome of the Christmas doorway.

Pine Cones and Acorns

The pines, spruces and hemlocks, bearing very tiny cones to be sure, and the oaks with gleaming acorns, are specially to be prized for their fruit. The Bhotan Pine bears extremely large and beautiful cones. A fine old specimen I know supplies enough to decorate a street of doorways and still some remain for the owner to heap high upon his Christmas fire or use in other ways.

When cones are to be gathered at home the work should be done in pleasant weather. Rain closes cones tightly and, of course, those that have lain about on damp ground are likely to be imperfect.

If there be room for more evergreens on a property, Christmas is a fine time to buy them. Norway spruce trees trimmed with red balls and glass icicles and set in green tubs are charming trees for the baby's first Christmas in the nursery or they may be used as stalwart sentinels for the Christmas doorway. Later they become permanent ornaments for the lawn.

Just see that they don't suffer from drought during their sojourn in the house or on the steps. Dig the hole that is to receive them early enough to avoid a hard freeze. Cover it then, and the filling-in soil too, with straw and burlap so that everything will be unfrozen in readiness for the after-Christmas planting days.

When selecting lawn materials at any time it is well to keep in mind this need for decorative material at Christmas time. It will not only keep the home more cheerful at this happy time of year, but it will tend to conserve the evergreens in their native habitat.

KENNETH STALCUP

Taken Into Tree Association

The American Tree Association, according to the announcement of Charles Lathrop Pack, its president, has inducted en masse the CCC into its membership. Mr. Pack explains that the camp youngsters have by their work in the woods justified the gesture. They have learned the fundamentals of conserving forestry. They know how forest botany affects agriculture, agronomy, the course of rivers, the density of rainfall. They have grasped, in brief, one of nature's cosmic laws and are prepared to practice it. And right here, one suspects, emerges a deep and abiding significance in the whole CCC experiment.

The Fragrant Company of Herbs

Rosemary, Dittany, Marjoram; Savory, Thyme and Rue

By D. Neville Lees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERBS have such lovely names—Rosemary, Basil, Marjoram, Dittany, Thyme—that just to tell them over is like a poem, and, with the sound, comes the suggestion of old gardens, of aromatic fragrance and savory homely food. Indeed, the herb-bed is one of the most delightful items in a garden, and even if the garden be a very small one, or but a balcony or window-box, one may yet enjoy the pleasure of this fragrant company, since most herbs are hardy and quick growing, and will thrive with little care, and in any box or pot.

Rosemary, for instance, is a delightful plant, and while, given room, it will quickly grow from tiny slips to large bushes and hedges, it can also be raised equally well as a pot plant, and is so willing a grower that sprigs of it stuck into the earth will generally form roots and flourish. This "small fragrant evergreen shrub of a pungent taste" was the "ancient emblem of fidelity," and, while Hood calls it the "dreary rosemary" and Moore the "humble," Shakespeare holds to the old association, "There's rosemary, that's for remembrance." Its narrow pointed leaves, dark green above, silver-white beneath, and its lavender tinted flowers, are an ornament to any garden, and since, as Lyte wrote in the sixteenth century, "Rosemary floureth twise a yeare, once in the spring time of the yeare and secondarily in August," while remaining sprucely green all the year round, it is indeed a plant to cherish in the small garden plot. Moreover, sprigs of rosemary stuck into roasting meat, especially pork, add a delicious flavor, as all Italian cooks, and probably the cooks of other nations, know.

Sage, which in Italy has the pretty name of "salvia," is another pleasant plant, with its velvety gray-green leaves, but is more sensitive to cold than rosemary. Among country folk it has repute for whitening the teeth if the leaves are rubbed along them; marjoram, in old herbalistic lore, being credited with equal virtue. Sage also has many a practical culinary use. Sage and onions are familiar partners; sage-cheese was perhaps better known to the housewife of an earlier day when, as the poet Gay wrote, "Marbled with sage the hard'ning cheese she press'd"; and sage stuffing is so closely associated with goose that, while the eighteenth-century "Bath Guide" inquired, "What's the sage without the goose?" the opposite question was doubtless equally apposite—what's the goose without the sage?

A Cheerful Plant

Sweet Basil, with its pleasant aromatic smell and taste, is a cheerful plant with fresh green leaves of color and texture not unlike a lettuce, and may be successfully grown in pots. A few tiny roots set a few weeks ago on the writer's terrace have already, with no encouragement other than sun and water, grown into a lovely mass of fragrant green; nor does it seem to deserve Leland's statement about "this curious herb":

"Touch it but lightly, stroke it softly, Sir,
And it gives forth an odor sweet and rare;
But crush it harshly and you'll make a scent
Most disagreeable."

for, whether stroked or crushed, it seems to yield an odor just as sweet. The sixteenth-century gardener Tusser says "Bassel, fine and busht, Sowe in May," but, from the robust behaviour of the green mass beside me, it seems as if it did not exact any very stringent adherence to this rule, and well merits the praise of another and later gardener, "Sweet basil . . . is, as its name imports, one of the royalties among sweet herbs."

Of the Musical Name

No herb-bed could, of course, be complete without marjoram of the musical name, variously qualified as "sweet as majoram," "fine marjoram" and "marjoram gentle." Its culinary uses are many, as are those of mint, that sweet-scented plant with the modest purple flower, and rue, called also "Herb of Grace"; of thyme, cultivated for its fragrance in kitchen gardens and always linked in memory with Shakespeare's line, "I know a bank where the wild thyme blows"; of parsley, with its crisp, bright-green, strongly-scented leaves; of dittany, called by Keats "sacred dittany," and many more.

All these "small herbs have grace," possessing each its own qualities for flavoring, garnishing or perfuming, whether green or dry, and the drying of herbs for kitchen use was formerly one of the housewife's arts, and one which we might well practise more generally today, since what could be more delightful than the fragrant bunches of dried herbs hung about from the kitchen ceiling or stored away for use.

An old-fashioned household book directs that "To dry herbs for winter use" and so preserve "the peculiar aromatic flavor" due to "a volatile essential oil which is found in various parts of the plants in minute cells" and which is "produced in the greatest quantity in dry, warm seasons" and is "best in quality when the plant is in its highest perfection," the gathering should be done as soon as possible after the herbs reach maturity, "always taking care to choose a bright sunny day for the purpose," this last being a delightful touch, suggestive of the peaceful nature of the task. To dry parsley, "a large basketful of the best looking curled parsley" must be gathered, faded and dirty leaves picked out, and the remainder dried carefully before a clear fire, being turned and re-turned so that all may be equally exposed to the heat until the leaves are dry and brittle without losing their green color; if left to become brown they are spoiled. When dry they must be rubbed to powder between the hands, sifted through a coarse sieve, and bottled for use. Dried in this way, although "a large basket of fresh leaves will hardly yield a pint of powder," both the color and flavor of fresh parsley will be retained, whereas dried in the sun it will lose much of its flavor. Mint may be dried in the same way although it will not keep its color so well; so also may thyme, marjoram, sage and savory, and these sweet herbs—"odori" the Italians call them—will, wisely and judiciously used, be among the cook's best allies in the seasoning of food.

Moreover, even if we are not housekeepers and do not, in consequence, require rosemary for the roast, sage for the goose, or mint for the sauce, these delightful plants may yet be our pleasant companions, and also furnish welcome gifts for friends. They are so easy to grow, and, kept well clipped so that they may not become straggly, are decorative and fragrant whether set alone or among other plants. Also as gifts they offer, especially to the town dweller, the added charm of the unusual; for, whereas one may buy at any florist's a geranium or carnation, a cineraria or a marguerite, it is probably only through the good offices of some herb-loving friend that one may become the happy possessor of pot plants bearing the melodious names, rich in poetic and folkloristic association, of rosemary, mint, sweet basil, dittany, savory, marjoram, thyme and rue.

Native American Holly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INTERWOVEN with the thought of the Christmas season, the spruce and holly stand side by side. The Christmas table, with its decorations of holly; the windows and walls, with their garlands of dark glistening leaves and brilliant red berries, and most of all, the entrance door, with its welcoming wreath, always used to mark the season and proclaim the spirit of joy and festivity. Accepted, as it is by all, as a symbol of this holy, joyous season, it is interesting to recall that its name is thought to come from the name, "Holy Tree," which is found in the earliest annals of horticulture.

The American holly, Ilex opaca, is one of the oldest and most beautiful of our native trees. So great has the demand for it become at Christmas time, however, and so widely has it been commercialized, that each year whole trees are mutilated and some even destroyed for the sake of the berried branches, with the result that the old trees are disappearing much faster than they can be replaced. Unless this wanton destruction ceases, and the culture of the holly is encouraged, this much-loved tree will disappear.

A mistaken belief seems to be prevalent, even among gardeners, that because of climatic conditions the American holly will not flourish north of central New Jersey. It is true that it is seen rarely now above that section of the country, and then only in gardens where it is afforded protection from being destroyed; but originally, it grew wild as far north as Massachusetts and west to Missouri. It is a true forest species. It is hardy and is not subject to the diseases and ravages of insect pests which attack the more succulent, soft-leaved trees, and, if not mistreated, will grow to a great age, measuring its span of life by centuries. It would be possible, if it were properly gathered, to use holly for Christmas decorations without injuring the tree in any way, for it is improved by intelligent pruning.

Propagating by Seed

Hollies can be propagated by seeds, cuttings, layering and grafting. Berries from the Christmas greens may be used for obtaining the seeds, the berries being mashed in water until the seeds and pulp separate, when the good seed will sink to the bottom of the container. The sowing is done in the spring, in a seed bed that must be set aside for this purpose for an indefinite period, as the seeds will not germinate for at least one year and sometimes not until the second or third season. For the first two years after germination the seedlings should be in partial shade; but after that it will not be necessary to shade them or give them any particular care except to supply water during a prolonged dry spell, as with any other seedlings. In the northern states, it is well to cover the seedlings with leaves or salt hay for the winter months.

The growth for the first few years will be slow, and they will not flower until they are from 5 to 12 years old; so, until that time it will be impossible to distinguish the male from the female trees. The male seedlings will greatly outnumber the females, which is disappointing, as only the female trees bear berries. In the spring the male tree is covered with blossoms, and from these the flowers of the female tree are pollenized. Without this pollenization the berries will not develop. Where hollies are grown in quantity, one male to ten female trees is sufficient for pollenization.

Under old berry-bearing holly trees seedlings will be constantly springing up and these may be transplanted when three or more leaves have developed. If planted in the open, in fertile soil and given room to develop, these seedlings will make more rapid growth and better shaped trees than if left crowded in their native state. In a corner of the garden, a miniature nursery may be started with a quantity of these seedlings which will pay for itself in both pleasure and profit.

Because of the uncertainty as to whether seeds will produce berry-bearing trees, propagation by cuttings may seem preferable to those who are able to obtain them from a female tree. These cuttings are made during July and August and should be of half-ripe wood of the current season's growth with a slight heel of old wood. Trees produced from cuttings of a berry-bearing tree can be depended on to run true to type and to produce berries.

In the South, a holly tree will grow to be 40 to 45 feet tall; but in the northern United States it rarely attains a height of over 15 feet. Nursery-grown trees, which have been root pruned and are taken up with a large ball of earth, will transplant with a minimum of risk, if a proper soil condition is supplied and generous watering given while the trees are settling into their new environment. A well drained, sandy or gravelly loam, fairly acid, seems best adapted to their needs. The acidity can be supplied by a generous use of peat moss or oak leaves mixed in with the soil, and a mulch of oak leaves and well-rotted manure. The keeping of leaves on the ground under the holly is as important as it is with all other evergreens. The "neat" gardener, who "cleans-up" under his evergreens, need look no farther than this for his lack of success when they fail to thrive.

Transplanting

The best time for transplanting holly is in the late spring or in August or September; but with nursery-grown stock the time is not of great importance. Young plants which show a lack of vigor should be cut back severely to induce strong growth, and if apparently winter killed may be saved by drastic pruning. After the nursery grown trees have accustomed themselves to their new surroundings and have established their roots firmly in the soil, they will make a surprisingly rapid growth.

In my own garden, in Westchester County, are two handsome specimens of American holly which were obtained from a Long Island nursery 10 years ago, at which time they were about three feet tall. They are now about 12 feet in height with wide spreading branches and give a particularly decorative and unusual accent to a planting of evergreens. The house stands on the brow of a hill and, as the hollies are at the northwest and southwest corners, they get the full sweep of the cold winter winds. They were protected with burlap through the first winter, but since then have required no care of any kind. The only pruning they receive is at Christmas time when the overlong branches are cut back. These we use for decorating purposes.

KATHERINE B. STORM

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Hobbies and Hints

A Quiet Garden Beside the Rolling Atlantic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I am sitting in an old garden near Cape Town, and my desire is to share something of the beauty and the peace with the far-distant as well as the near Monitor garden lovers.

One steps back hundreds of years in this lovely spot. Long ago, possibly the doughty pioneers and their beribboned ladies walked this cool, green sward and talked in the shade of these same trees. They, too, looked up to the jagged outline of the mountain in the background, etched against the clear blue of the sky—Oh, the loveliness of it!

Many of the trees are unfamiliar. Some I recognize as typically South African: The strelitzia, or wild banana which bears a curiously beautiful flower, but no fruit; giant cacti, oleanders, scarlet and other hibiscus, gay and lavish with color. One tree rises to a height of about 18 feet, without a branch or leaf, and is crowned with a large shaggy bunch of leaves. It is amusingly like a gigantic mop, and yet it seems just right, and as if it has always been here. Old gnarled trunks, quaintly clipped trees—all fit into the picture. Just now I noticed a little bird hovering near me and went across to pay a friendly call. It was evidently busy with domestic arrangements, as there is a nest hidden in the cluster of green.

The stretch of "shade and sun-flecked sod" is broken by gay masses of flowers. Dear familiar favorites—larkspur, snapdragon, stocks, coreopsis, etc. Geraniums must be specially mentioned. They look so utterly happy and at home, and are expressing their content so vividly. They blaze, and glow, and pour themselves out in the gorgeousness of scarlet, rose, and other shades.

One turns one's head away from the garden, and looks through the gates, and there, not many yards away, is the rolling Atlantic at its bluest and loveliest—a last word. In this garden-haven of peace and restful beauty, there is a sweet elusive sound, which seems to pervade the whole: it is the soft cooing of doves.

(Mrs.) A. E. A.

More About Gardens Under Glass

New York State

Dear Gardeners:

Much has already been written about winter gardens under glass. We have some very homemade ones which are also interesting—made of whatever one happens to have.

Have you grandmother's Victorian glass dome which formerly held those wax flowers? Perhaps you didn't like them too well. Maybe you will find one in the attic. We have used one, by taking a deep pie tin which will fit inside the dome and filling the tin with small evergreen trees—wintergreen, ground pine and pieces of moss. We found it was not air tight, so I took four blocks of wood an inch or more square, cut a shallow groove in each for the dome to set in and painted the blocks black like the round old wooden base.

But the simplest are our small glass garden—an old-fashioned clear glass sugar bowl, old blown glass bowls, even some glass bottles large enough at the mouth to squeeze the plants in.

And now for the plants—we have used many of the sedums from the rock garden. In fact we have found that any of the plants whose tops stay green after a good frost will do.

In one bowl we have a large hardy houseleek, hen and chicken (sempervivum). It would not thrive in the house in an uncovered dish garden but does well under glass.

In filling a bottle with some sedum, I have found an old teaspoon a useful implement in placing the section of plant at the bottom and then for packing the earth. We have had glass cut to fit each top, but the sedum needs some air; and very little water. In some we used coarse sand at the bottom and in others just the earth around the plants and they all thrived. We made some after the ground was frozen. The plants were taken up with the frozen earth and allowed to thaw gradually.

To those of us who do most of our own gardening, winter is apt to seem a rather inactive period, but these little gardens keep one's "hand in" and have given me quite a "kick."

Thanks again for the garden page. I have found many helps and much enjoyment.

Mrs. M. O.

An Ambassador for You

There are undoubtedly among your friends some who need comfort and encouragement. Perhaps you find it difficult to say just the right thing. Then why not let a gift of Christian Science literature, with its impersonal and inspirational message, say the thing you cannot say yourself? The Christian Science Publishing Society makes the holiday giving easy by offering

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Progress In Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Home for the Holidays

A Vacation Not Only of Rest But of 'Re-Creation'

Home and School Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

YOU who have children coming home for the holidays, do you remember how it was when you yourself came home for Christmas? You had been counting the days — marking them on a calendar you had pasted to your study hall desk. You were ever so eager to see everyone at home, but you stifled it, rather, for you did not want to appear childish to your family. You thought a good deal, down deep, about how you *would* appear. In spite of your pose of matter-of-factness, you could not resist dramatizing yourself about it a little. Here were you, a Most Independent and Able Young Person, returning to the home from which, three months ago, you had gone as a mere child. No, it didn't seem funny, and it really wasn't. Three months of boarding school experience had actually changed you in many ways. You felt more conscious of yourself as an individual, and you had had a chance to slough off some of the trying faults the family had for years seen you manifest.

You wondered if they would notice how much nicer you had become. You hoped — oh how you hoped—that they would like you and, perhaps, even admire you. But you did not want it talked about. In the precious days of vacation ahead, you wished to show Mother and Dad that you were really a fine fellow or an unselfish, attractive girl, in either case courteous and appreciative and worth knowing. You couldn't have put any of this into words, but it went deep.

* * *

How secretly relieved you were when Mother and Dad struck just the right note as a setting for this "dress rehearsal" of your new and nicer self! They began with a friendly welcome that had in it a little different attitude toward you —more as if you were Somebody, just as you wanted to be. They achieved a delightful balance between taking you as a matter of course and welcoming you as if you were more than a mere appendage of the family. Could it be that they had talked it over beforehand? You wondered, but you so liked the results that it didn't matter.

They made it so much easier for you to be the courteous, considerate and interesting person you so wanted to show them you had become; for they in turn treated you with a courtesy that was a shade more distinct than any they had ever used toward you before—more as if you were grown up. They included you in grownup discussions, too, even inviting you to stay and talk. It was funny, too, and touching, how they both came to you for advice. About the furnishings for the new guest room. About a good book for your "kid" sister. About the friends your younger brother was choosing. They really seemed to want it, for that matter, and to think over what you said. You realized that you must help them to look after such things, now that you were past your childish ways.

* * *

Interesting, too, to hear about Dad's work. You had never known much about it. That luncheon down town with him, and being introduced around to some of his friends, not in a "show-off" way but as if you were someone he wanted them to know, was—well, you would not forget it. You had never had talks like that with Dad, either. Or with Mother. They didn't "horn in" on your thoughts and affairs, but as you looked back on it afterward, you realized that they had asked just the right questions about school and your viewpoint on things, and in such a nice way, to encourage you to tell them more than you had ever told them in your life. And you liked the way they listened, not as if they found you needed correcting, but as if your ideas were worth hearing.

You had planned to go the pace every minute. Dances, theaters, movies, with the crowd. Had some of your friends' parents got together ahead of you and talked it out? Once you might have minded, but you couldn't resent the quiet way they made you feel that it would mean a lot to the family to see something of you this holiday. That first evening at home you talked it out with them, and deliberately planned yourself (not because they made you), to cut down on the nights out and share yourself with the rest, even the "kid" sister. You followed their suggestion about combining with the Carters to give a joint theater party instead of each of you giving one. It left another night free. And you found their plans with the Smiths and the Potters for informal refreshments after skating, and little tea dances to radio music, actually fun, right at home. You liked the way they let you take the lead about working it out, too.

The head of your school had urged everybody, before you left, to remember that vacations after all, were to enable you to work better and more freshly when you came back; and that the early days of the new term had important reasons-for-being, other than a period of getting rested from too many holiday festivities. Well, the faculty couldn't object, this year. You had an even better time than you had expected, and you felt like a million dollars.

It meant a lot, too, that just before you left for school again, both Mother and Dad—individually, and not at all as if they had planned it together—found opportunity to say something to you, not too much, about how content they were with you, and how thoroughly they had enjoyed you during the holidays.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Sunshine School —A Special Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Ill.

HOW to live! That is the object of the teaching in a small, two - room schoolhouse at Springfield, Ill. It is called the Sunshine School, and only the "unfortunate" are fortunate enough to attend.

Here, the rudimentary tasks of learning to read and to remember the day's history lesson are means to a knowledge of how to live—for here knowledge is applied to the live-a-day world, and to those who live in it, to an extraordinary degree.

As the name of the school suggests, it is so constructed that both rooms have wide-opening glass windows on three sides. And there is a program designed to promote the pupils' physical well-being which includes milk twice a day at recess; a hot lunch at noon, so balanced as to meet individual needs; and an hour's rest at noon, when, during the cold months, only pink noses are visible outside the Eskimo suits as boys and girls relax on their cots which are cached during the rest of the day.

Supplementing this physical routine, and outweighing it in importance, is the teaching of how to live. For this important study Mrs. Hettie Lewis, head teacher, requires no textbook. She and her assistant create in the classrooms an atmosphere that is conducive to harmonious living and right thinking. And not only are problems in arithmetic worked out in class, but those other problems which cause heartache to a child are worked out, in private, with teacher.

Need Special Help

The children, who come from any of the eight elementary grades, understand when they are transferred from their neighborhood schools to

Listed Stock Quotations

• Various Cross Currents in Stock Market Price Movement •

Commodity and Money Markets

Cross Currents Shown in Stock Market Movement

Some Groups Lower While Others Higher—Rails Are Steady

By Forrest Price

It was a timid trader's market.

There were various cross currents in quiet dealings.

Buyers and sellers alike were cautious. They did not know which way the cat was going to jump. Hence the sidelines for them.

As a result of their timidity total sales today on the New York Stock Exchange footed up to only about 800,000 shares.

And yet there were some substantial gains here and there, and not so many important losses.

And also some new peak prices.

Specialties commanded most attention as usual.

Fairbanks Morse preferred distinguished itself by advancing 5 points to a new top for the year. Mullins preferred was active and 1⅝ higher.

Gotham Silk Hosiery which on previous occasions lost considerable ground moved up 3 points or so.

Hat Corporation preferred gained more than 3 points. Hercules Powder advanced 2½.

Merchandising shares which entered new high territory for the year included the McCrory Stores issues. The preferred had a gain of more than 2 points.

On the down side of the list were Cerro de Pasco, Commonwealth & Southern, Detroit Edison, Radio B, Oliver Farm prior preferred, Manhattan Elevated, U. S. Smelting and U. S. Gypsum. The last named lost 1 while the preferred rose 2 to a new high.

Both gains and losses of minor proportions were recorded in the bond market. Trading was quiet. Some of the low-priced rails were moderate losers. Also a few utilities. Improvement was shown in U. S. Governments.

After erratic fluctuations wheat prices became steadier, and closed without much change from yesterday. Cotton was irregular.

Bank deposits throughout the United Sttaes are increasing at a rapid rate. One thing and another, chiefly government financial operations, are responsible. Action of the Federal Reserve Board in reducing interest rates on time and savings deposits from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent, effective Feb. 1, doubtless was inspired largely by the plethora of money.

The Massachusetts savings banks are not affected by the order which applies only to banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The lower interest to be paid depositors affects principally the middle classes. Now the question arises, why not reduce the rates of interest these people have to pay on their mortgages?

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Dullness an indecisive price movements characterized trading in today's stock market.

Although the general run of news was not interpreted pessimistically, both buyers and sellers exhibited marked timidity in their dealings.

While the metals were subjected to moderate pressure, several retail store issues and scattered specialties were in demand. The majority of the old-line leaders were content to mark time.

New Highs as Usual

The usual number of new highs for the year were in evidence in the equities list. Among these were McCrory Stores preferred and J. C. Penny, up about 2 points each, and Industrial Rayon and McCrory common with gains of small amounts. U. S. Smelting dropped 2, and Cerro de Pasco and Howe Sound about 1 each.

Public Service of New Jersey was in supply at a point recession. Such issues as General Motors, United States Steel, Western Union, Consolidated Gas, American Telephone, General Electric, Kelvinator, Chrysler, Goodyear, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central and United Aircraft were about unchanged to a trifle lower. American Can improved.

Attention was again attracted to some of the merchandising shares as the result of indications that many of the stores will enjoy their best holiday trade in the last three or four years.

Bonds Dull

The bond market reverted to extreme dullness in the early trading today, and prices moved unevenly within narrow swings. Prime issues were well supported.

Some selling came into the low-priced rail group, which has not acted in any sprightly way since Jesse Jones, chairman of the RFC, informed Wall Street bankers last week that the Government could not indefinitely support the weaker members of the carrier division.

A considerable number of St. Paul 5s were sold from 21¼ down to 20¼ at which level the price was off 1 point from yesterday's close. Missouri Pacific 5s, series F, were about a point lower at 23½, and Frisco 4½s were ¼ lower at 10⅜.

Minor losses were registered also in loans of American Smelting, Armour & Co., Columbia Gas & Electric, International Telephone, Postal Telegraph, and Southern Railway.

Small gains appeared in Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chile Copper 5s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Texas Corp. 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s.

U. S. Governments added to yesterday's gains. Treasury 3¾s pushed up 9/32ds of a point to 106.29, and improvement ranging from 3/32ds to 6/32ds featured several others in the Treasury list. Federal Farm Mortgage 3s were up 5/32ds at 99.15, and Home Loan Corp. issues ruled a shade higher.

Most price changes in the foreign sector were small. German 5½s lost 1¼ points at 27¾, while Italian, Japanese, Argentine, Australian, and Belgian issues ruled fractionally higher.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Dec.18	Last Dec.17
111	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	110	110	110	
11⅝	6	..	Adams Express	300	7	6¾	7	6⅞
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	200	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
9⅝	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7	7	7	
113	91⅜	3	Air Reduction	500	109½	109¼	109½	109¼
3¼	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	500	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
23⅞	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	2400	19	18⅜	19	18⅜
5½	1½	..	Alleghany Corpp (h)	2600	1⅝	1⅜	1½	1½
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	500	132⅞	132½	132⅞	132¾
130	122⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	100	124½	124½	124½	
22⅜	10⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	700	15½	15	15	15½
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	500	48	47¾	48	47¼
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	1200	15¼	15	15	15½
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	47	47	47	
13½	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
72⅞	46½	..	Am Crys Sug pf	110	60	59	60	60
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	25⅜	24½	25⅜	24
108¾	90¼	4†	Am Can	1600	107¾	106⅜	107¾	106½
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	18	17½	17½	17½
86½	32	..	Am Car & F pf	400	39	38¼	38½	38¼
70⅝	46¼	3	Am Chicle	200	67	67	67	
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	32	21½	32	32
5	1⅝	..	Am Encaustic T	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
13⅜	4¼	..	Am & For Pow	3300	4½	4¼	4½	4½
30	11¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	14¼	13¾	14¼	13⅝
25	11	..	Am & For Pow 6	1100	12	11⅜	11⅜	11
17½	6½	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	11½	11½	11½	
10½	3½	..	Am Hide & L	200	5	5	5	
42¼	17⅜	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	23	22½	23	22¾
10	3	..	Am Ice	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
11	4¾	..	Am International	400	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
1½	⅜	..	Am La France	100	½	½	½	½
10	3¼	..	Am La Fr pf	60	4	3⅞	3⅞	4½
38⅜	14½	..	Am Locomotive	400	17⅜	17	17	17½
74⅝	35½	..	Am Loco pf	100	48	48	48	46⅜
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
27⅜	12⅞	..	Am Metal	300	15⅜	15	15	13¼
12¼	3½	..	Am Power & Lt	1600	3⅞	3½	3¾	3¾
26¼	10⅛	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	11¼	10⅛	10⅝	10½
29⅞	11¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	13⅜	12⅞	13½	13½
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	4500	15¼	15	15½	15⅛
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	2300	20¾	20⅜	20½	20½
65¼	36	4	Am Safety Razor	500	61½	61¼	61¼	62
7⅜	2⅛	..	Am Seating	200	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
2⅜	⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
30	17⅝	2	Am Shipbuilding	60	20½	20¼	20⅝	21
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5200	37½	36¾	37	37¼
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	122½	122½	122½	122¼
106½	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	106½	106	106½	105
28½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	16⅞	16¾	16¾	17
14⅜	6	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	66⅛	66	66⅛	66
125¼	100½	9	Am Tel & Tel	2500	106	105⅛	105⅝	105¾
13	3	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
28¾	7¾	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	10	14	13¾	14	14½
27⅜	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	2500	14⅜	14¼	14⅛	14⅜
17⅜	..	..	Am Woolen	6800	9¾	9¼	9½	9½
83¾	36	..	Am Woolen pf	3500	47⅜	45⅝	45⅝	43¼
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	900	1	1	1	1⅛
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	8400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11¼
77⅜	33¼	..	A P W Paper	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
39½	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	400	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
6¼	3½	..	Armour Del	3200	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
71¼	46⅛	6	Armour Ill pr pf	400	68	67	67	67½
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	600	7⅛	7	7	7
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	12	11⅞	12	12
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	500	54¼	53½	54	53½
90	70⅜	5	Atchison pf	200	89¼	89	89	89½
54¼	27½	..	Atl Coast Line	500	33¼	33	33	34¾
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1200	24	23⅜	23⅞	23⅞
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	300	25½	25	25½	24⅞
10⅜	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3300	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Dec.18	Last Dec.17
14⅜	7	.80	Eureka Vacuum	300	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
27¼	9	.80	Evans Products	1400	23⅜	22	22⅝	22⅝
			—F—					
2⅞	..	..	Fairbanks Co	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
12½	3¾	..	Fairbanks pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	1000	17	16½	17	16⅛
72	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	30	72	70⅝	72	67
8¾	2⅛	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
5⅝	2	..	Fed Screw W	400	3½	3½	3½	
4	1	..	Fed Water Serv	1000	1½	1	1	1
31	20	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	300	22½	22½	22½	
35½	23¾	1.30	Fidelity Phe F In	200	32½	32½	32½	32¾
28¼	13⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	700	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16¼
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	1000	58⅛	57¾	57⅝	57¾
17⅜	2	..	Follansbee B (h)	2300	5	4¾	4⅞	4⅝
21½	10¼	.25	Food Mach	300	20	20	20	
22	11½	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14⅛
80	55	..	Foster Wheel pf	20	70	70	70	
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	1200	26¼	24½	26¼	24¼
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	300	13⅜	13	13¼	13¼
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	800	24½	24	24½	24½
			—G—					
20	8½	..	Gamewell	20	8½	8½	8½	8½
11½	5⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	300	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
42⅜	30	1⅜	Gen Am Trans	800	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	36¼
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	300	18½	18½	18½	18⅝
14⅜	6½	.65b	Gen Baking	1000	7¾	7	7	7½
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	20	107⅜	107½	107⅜	106½
6½	2¼	..	Gen Cable	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
33	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	200	26	26	26	26¼
25¼	16⅛	.60	Gen Electric	10000	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	19¾
12⅝	11⅜	.80	Gen Elec Sp	3000	12½	12½	12½	12½
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	1000	35	34¾	34⅞	34⅝
1¾	..	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	..	..	..	..
42	24⅝	1†	Gen Motors	9000	31½	31¼	31½	31⅝
109	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	108½	108	108	
33	14⅝	..	Gen Out Ad	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
21	8¼	..	Gen Out Ad A	500	10¼	9½	10¼	9½
28¼	10½	.80†	Gen Print Ink	10	22	21⅞	22	21
94	73½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	40	92½	92½	92½	
5⅝	2	..	Gen Pub Service	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
45⅝	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	1200	27	26½	26⅝	27¼
23	16	1.20	Gold Dust	400	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17⅜
18	8	..	Goodrich	700	10⅞	10½	10½	10⅞
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	2500	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	24¼
86⅛	64	4	Goodyear 1pf	300	85⅜	85	85⅜	86
11⅜	3⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	400	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	5⅝
71⅞	38½	7	Goth S H pf ww	380	49	49	49	48
4½	1	..	Graham Paige	500	2½	2	2⅛	2⅛
13⅜	4	..	Granby	400	7	6¾	7	7
8⅜	4	..	Grand Union	100	6	5	5	5¼
40⅝	28	1	Grant (WT)	200	34½	34½	34½	34⅝
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	600	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
15⅛	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	200	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
35⅛	25	2.40	Great West Sug	800	28¼	28	28¼	28¼
3½	..	..	Guantanamo Sug	200	1½	1½	1½	1
42	15¼	..	Gulf States Steel	100	21½	21½	21½	
			—H—					
31	27	1⅜	Hack W pf A	30	29½	29½	29½	
6½	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	2000	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
63½	28¼	..	Hahn D S pf	700	61	59⅜	59⅜	60
24¾	13	.50	Harbison Walker	100	16½	16½	16½	16¾
7⅜	1½	..	Hat Corp of Am	400	6	6	6	7
92	19¾	..	Hat Corp pf	80	89¾	87	87	86½
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	200	3⅜	3½	3½	3⅝
81⅝	59	3†	Hercules Powder	300	74½	72⅜	74½	72
125⅜	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	30	124	124	124	124
73½	48½	3	Hershey Choc	500	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	72¼
103⅞	63	4†	Hershey Choc pf	200	104¼	103⅞	104¼	
10¼	4¾	..	Holland Furnace	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
13	5¾	.50	Hollander	1000	8¾	8½	8½	10¼
32⅝	11	2.50g	Houdaille Her A	700	31¾	31½	31½	31⅝
8¾	2⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	1500	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
29¾	12½	..	Houston Oil	100	15¾	15¼	15¾	
37⅞	33½	3	Howe Sound	2000	50½	50	50	51
12¼	4⅝	..	Hudson & Man	300	4½	4½	4½	
24½	6½	..	Hudson Motor	4000	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	300	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
			—I—					
38⅞	12⅜	..	Ill Central	1000	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
80	22	..	Ill Central pf	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23
31¾	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	6300	31⅝	30¾	31⅜	31⅛
73⅜	49½	2†	Ingersoll-Rand	400	64¼	63½	64½	65
49¾	34¼	.50b	Inland Steel	800	47½	46¾	47½	47
6⅞	2⅝	..	Inspiration Cop	100	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
17¼	8½	..	Interboro R T (h)	4900	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾
6⅛	2	..	Int Agr Corp	100	4	4	4	3⅞
166	131	.6	Int Business M	200	158½	158½	158½	159½
12½	4½	.20	Int Carriers	300	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
37⅜	18⅜	.25b	Int Cement	900	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	28½
48⅞	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	2600	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	38½
9½	2½	..	Int Hydroelec	700	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
21	8¼	.60	Int Nickel	8500	23	22¾	22¾	22⅞
2⅜	2	..	Int Pap&Pow C	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
25½	.9	.50	Int Print Ink	60	24	23½	24	
100	66	6	Int Pr Ink pf	200	100	100	100	100
32	21	1½	Int Salt	500	31	31	31	
50⅜	38	2	Int Shoe	300	44	44	44	43½
84½	59	4	Int Silver pf	10	72	72	72	
17⅞	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	4900	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
16⅜	3¾	..	Interstate Dept S	200	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
36	24¾	3b	Island Crk Coal	700	36	34	36	33½
			—J—					
66⅜	39	..	Johns Manville	800	52½	51¾	52¼	51⅞
77	45	..	Jones & L'lin pf	110	55	53¾	55	54
			—K—					
19¾	6⅜	..	Kan C South	800	9	8½	9	8½
27½	11¼	..	Kan C South pf	400	14	13½	13¾	
18½	13¾	.50	Kayser (J) & Co	400	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
4½	1¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	300	1½	1½	1½	
21¼	11⅜	.50†	Kelvinator Corp	5700	16⅞	16½	16⅝	17
94	65½	6†	Kennecott Cop	4100	17⅞	16⅞	17	17½
22¾	13⅜	1	Kresge	900	20⅜	20¼	20½	20⅜
68½	36	1†	Kress Co	100	65¼	65¼	65¼	
33⅜	23¼	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	700	28⅞	28¾	28¾	28⅞
			—L—					
14½	7	.40	Lee Rubber	300	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼
5	2½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	200	3	2⅞	3	
1⅝	..	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	12	12	12	
21¾	9½	..	Lehigh V Val RR	400	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10⅝
78	64½	2.40	Lehman Corp	700	71½	70¾	70¾	
43⅞	22½	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	1900	28¾	28	28½	28¾
26½	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	18½	18½	18½	
16⅜	15¼	..	Lima Loco Wks	300	21	20¼	21	20¼
19⅜	11½	.40	Link-Belt	300	18	17¾	18	18⅜
36⅜	16⅞	1†	Liquid Carbonic	2900	30½	29⅛	30½	29¼
37	20¾	1½	Loew's Inc	4500	36½	35⅝	36	35⅞
105	72	6½	Loews pf	150	104¾	104¾	104¾	
3	1½	..	Lorillard Inc	900	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
3	1	..	Long Bell Lum A	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
44¾	33¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	800	34¼	34	34	34½
1¾	1	..	Louisiana OR	200	1	1	1	1
21	12½	1½	Louisville G&E A	1200	13	12⅝	13	13
19½	8¾	..	Ludlum Steel	100	15	15	15	15
			—M—					
41¾	22	1	Mack Trucks	500	26	26	26	25⅞
62⅛	35½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	300	45	43¾	45	44½
7	2⅜	..	Madison Sq Gar	500	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
23½	15½	2	Magma Copper	400	20½	20½	20½	19⅝
4¾	1⅞	..	Mallinson	400	2	2	2	1⅞
33⅜	7⅜	..	Mallinson pf	360	18	16½	17	16⅜
3¼	1	..	Manati Sugar (h)	200	1	1	1	
20⅜	10¼	.60	Man Elv mg (h)	500	24½	24½	24½	25¾
20¾	10½	.60	Man Shirt	300	13	12	13	13
5⅝	4¼	..	Maracnha Corp	800	5	4⅞	5	5
9	3⅜	.40	Marine Mid	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
12¼	4¼	..	Market St Ry ppf	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
32	17	2	Marlin-Rockwell	100	22	23	23	
19⅜	8⅜	..	Marshall Field	1200	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10½
12¾	4	..	Martin Parry	300	8½	8	8	8¼
40¾	23½	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	1300	29½	28¾	28¾	28⅝
45⅜	30	1.60	May Dept Stores	1300	43¾	43¼	43¾	43¼
8¾	4½	..	Maytag	3100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4½
33	10	1.50g	Maytag pf ww	400	33	33	33	32½
32	9	6	Maytag 1pf	40	83	82	82	83½
32	24	2	McCall Corp	100	30	30	30	
11⅜	1⅛	..	McCrory Sto (h)	16800	11⅜	10½	10¾	10¼
11½	1¼	..	McCrory B (h)	3200	11½	10¼	10¾	10⅛
63⅜	5¼	..	McCrory pf (h)	400	62⅜	61	63	61
50⅛	38½	2	McIntyre Porcu	900	43¼	42	42½	42½
17⅜	1	..	McLellan Sto (h)	1700	16⅜	15¾	15¾	16¼
34	26⅜	1.60	Merch & M T	30	26¾	26¾	26¾	
25½	20⅛	1½	Mesta Mach	5100	24¾	24½	24¼	24½
27⅜	21	1.80	Mex-Gldwyn pf	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
6½	3	..	Miami Copper	400	3	3	3	3⅛
14¾	9⅛	.80b	Mid Cont Pet	1200	12⅞	12	12	12⅜
85¼	44	4	Midland Stl pf	20	62	61	61	61
65	36	2†	Min Honeywell	200	62	62	62	62
5⅞	1⅞	..	Min Moline	5100	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4¾
41	15½	..	Min Moline pf	900	41	39	39	39¾
1⅜	¼	..	Min & StL (h)	300	¼	¼	¼	¼
5½	1¾	..	Min SP & SSM	100	1	1	1	
7½	1½	..	Min SP&SSM pf	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
14⅞	4⅜	..	Min SP&SSM 1	50	2	2	2	
34⅜	13¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	500	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	6
14⅜	3⅜	..	Mo K&T pf	300	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
23⅜	2¾	..	Mo Pacific pf (h)	800	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
22⅜	12½	.25b	Mohawk Carpet	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	
61⅜	39	1†	Monsanto Chem	1000	58¾	58¼	58¾	58
35⅝	20	..	Montgom Ward	7400	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	28⅞
1⅜	½	..	Mother Lode	300	½	½	½	½
44¾	18¼	..	Motor Products	500	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	24½
16½	6⅜	..	Motor Wheel	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
18⅝	5¼	..	Mullins Mfg	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
46	12¼	..	Mullins pf	50	40¾	39	39	41
25¼	13	..	Munsingwear	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	
11⅝	3⅞	..	Murray Body	400	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
23⅝	12	.80	Nat Cash Reg	800	17	16⅞	17	17
			—N—					
32½	12⅝	1	Nash Motors	2100	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞
46	14¾	..	Nash Chat StL	30	26	25½	26	25
8⅞	3⅛	..	Nat Acme	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
13¼	5¼	..	Natl Avia Corp	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8⅜
12¾	5¼	..	Nat Bel H pf (h)	200	5¾	5⅝	5¾	6
49½	27½	2	Nat Biscuit	4500	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	27½
18¾	13	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	1400	16⅜	16¼	16½	16⅜
37	1	..	Nat Dept Stores h	2100	3¼	3	3⅛	3
28⅛	5	..	Nat Dept S pf h	1110	25½	24	24	25¾
121½	100½	6	Nat Lead pf B	10	121	121	121	121¼
15½	6⅝	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	4100	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	3⅜	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	1
58¼	34½	1	Nat Steel	400	45⅞	45½	45⅞	45¼
18¾	9	.60	Nat Tea	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
49⅞	17	1	Newberry Co	100	42½	42½	42½	
13	5½	..	Newport Indus	100	7¼	7¼	7

Commerce and Finance

Government Acts to Induce Utilities to Cut Power Rates

Business and Industry

U. S. Makes Swift Move to Enforce Utility Rate Cuts

Asks Co-operation of N. Y. Officials on Methods—'Yardsticks' to Stay

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—On the heels of rejection by the Administration of a Supreme Court test of TVA proposed by private utilities as a basis for a truce, President Roosevelt today moved swiftly to utilize the government position as a purchaser of power in an effort to induce a more concilitory attitude from the industry.

He sent for Mayor LaGuardia of New York and Maurice P. Davidson, New York Commissioner of Utilities, to confer on methods whereby the Federal Government could force private utilities to cut charges for power supplied to all branches of the vast federal and municipal establishment.

The two were chosen as consultants because of the spectacular rejection in New York yesterday of bids supplied by the local private utilities for the supply of electricity, steam and power to the city for 1935. The President hopes to work out with them methods whereby both municipalities and the Government could determine and enforce power rates in line with the President's conception of what such rates should be.

To Force Lower Rates

A wartime precedent for such direct action was recalled by President Roosevelt in connection with the move and carefully explained to the President. He stated that Rear Admiral Reuben E. Bakenhus, when commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, conducted an investigation in power costs as a result of which he forced the local utility company to slash its charges for navy yard power from $900,000 to $300,000 annually.

The president's move followed immediately after his chairman of the Federal Power Commission, Frank R. McNinch, had assailed the private utilities for their proposals regarding the TVA, and was accepted as evidence that Mr. Roosevelt is standing firm behind Mr. McNinch in his insistency that any working agreement with the utilities shall be based on substantial concessions in the form of lower rates, and not on the destruction of the TVA.

Immediate prospects of a peace between the administration and the private utilities were completely shattered by the day's developments which came as an anticlimax to several weeks of negotiations at one time believed promising.

But they definitely did not close the way to further negotiations for which the White House door is left open. It is the expressed hope in official circles that the utilities will realize that the President is anxious to come to a definite understanding with them as he already has with the bankers and probably will with both business and industry. But the utilities must also understand that such an agreement cannot be based on the Administration sacrifice of the TVA, or any other of its power "yardsticks."

Public Ownership Program

The prospect resulting from the developments is that the Administration will continue to press ahead with its indirect campaign to advance the theory of public ownership until such time as the private utilities are willing to consider a wholesale slash-public ownership.

The utility proposals were laid before the President yesterday in a form of memorial in which the power group invited the Government (1), to consider all phases of the power problem at a joint conference and (2), to co-operate in a test of the constitutionality of the TVA.

President Roosevelt immediately referred the memorial to Mr. McNinch, and the Power Commission sat up most of the night drafting its answer which had the approval of the White House before it was released. It was a scathing denunciation of the Edison Electric Institute for submitting such a proposition ending with the following:

"The call is not for the Government to halt, but for the industry to catch step and move forward along progressive lines."

The Administration is informed that an important minority within the private power industry is convinced that co-operation with the Government in a proposition of drastically reduced rates is the only realistic policy to pursue. The negotiations are understood to have been opened by this group in the hope of securing an agreement which could be "sold" to the majority.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

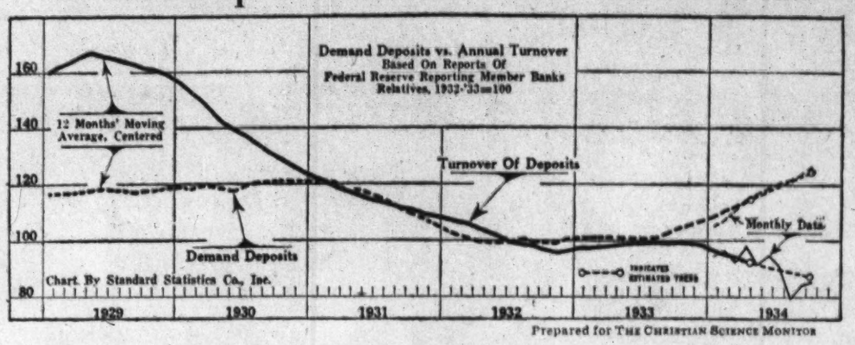
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Jan. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15

Demand Deposits Are Now Above the 1929 Peak



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It is not generally recognized that demand deposits in the American banking system now actually exceed those which existed at the peak of the 1929 boom. However, the increase in deposits since the banking holiday of 1933 has more than offset the entire 1929-1932 deposit withdrawals occasioned by bank scares, flight of capital and credit liquidation.

As illustrated clearly in the accompanying chart, however, these deposits are not performing their full normal functions. Obviously, it is not so much the aggregate amount of deposits at a particular time that is important, but rather the extent to which these deposits are used, i.e., their rate of turnover.

While actual deposits exceed those of 1929, rate of turnover is far slower.

Prices of Cotton Cloth Hold Firm During the Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 18—While trading in the cotton cloth market was not so active as in the previous week merchants were fairly well satisfied with the resultant situation.

Statistics were available showing that as of Dec. 1, unfilled orders of all kinds of print cloth yard goods, including broadcloth and tobacco cloth, amounted to about four weeks' production and stocks on hand did not exceed three weeks' output.

Sales during the first week of December amounted to 125 per cent of production, and during last week to fully 75 per cent, leaving the statistical position about the same as of Dec. 1.

This was sufficient to cause mills to hold their prices firm. The outstanding feature of last week's business was the elimination of all remaining weak spots.

It is known that buyers have covered only a small portion of their early 1935 needs, and mills are counting on a vigorous buying movement between now and February which they expect will carry prices shaply upward to generally profitable levels.

Many mills which had planned on a 10-day holiday vacation have altered their plans to only four days of idleness.

Sheetings were subject to good trading which induced advances in some constructions. Mills having large stocks of some numbers sold at the old figures until substantial quantities had been moved, and then raised their prices to the higher figure.

Trading in the fine goods division was better than in the previous week and better than in the coarse goods division. It was sufficiently brisk to cause prices to advance in many constructions.

Buyers took all of the future delivery goods they could find which were very limited. Most mills were content to keep their sales even with current production since they have a moderate back log of nearby future delivery orders. They declined to sell much of their January and forward delivery business.

Combed lawns were very strong, and advanced to 8¾c for 40-inch 8.50-yard 88x80s. Other constructions were sold on a corresponding basis.

Combed piques again became active with spot shipments very scarce. Future shipments were lifted to 10¾c for the 3.80-yard 104x72s.

Metropolitan Life Cuts Interest Rate From 3½ to 3 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—A reduction in its interest rate from 3½ per cent to 3 per cent for computing premiums and reserves on new ordinary policies is announced by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and will take effect Jan. 1, 1935. This will result in an increase of about 6½ per cent in premium rates.

The company is also adopting a new scale of cash surrender values which will produce lower values in the early years than the present scale and higher values after about the fifteenth year.

Frederick W. Ecker, president of the company, explained the new plans as follows:

"For some time, due to prevailing conditions, the rate of interest return has been decreasing. Coincident with this, there has been a scarcity of suitable new investments similar to those obtainable in the past, and this situation may extend over a considerable period of time.

"Experience during the last few years has demonstrated that the withdrawal features of life insurance policies have been too much emphasized at the sacrifice of the primary purpose of furnishing permanent life insurance protection. It has become evident that undue liberality in connection with cash surrender values.

M. A. Linton, president of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, also announces that premium rates and cash values for new insurance policies issued on and after March, 1935, will be computed on a 3 per cent interest basis instead of 3½ per cent as heretofore.

Tennessee Farmers Having Best Christmas in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. Dec. 18—A decrease of 35 per cent in both the cost and the number on relief since July is shown by a survey in Knoxville and Knox County.

Merchants are reporting the best Christmas business in years.

News Notes—Central Europe

German Shipbuilding—Government subsidies, granted for new ship construction and repair work together with the official scrapping program has enabled the German shipbuilding industry to weather an unusually difficult period, says a Washington report. At the end of the third quarter of 1933 Germany's shipbuilding activities had declined to the lowest level since 1919. From Oct. 1, 1933, to Oct. 1 of this year, the number of vessels and tonnage under construction, or ordered, both for Germany and foreign account has steadily increased. On the latter date there were 41 vessels of 92,265 gross tons under construction for German account compared with 9900 tons on Oct. 1, 1933. Construction for foreign account on Oct. 1, 1934, amounted to eight vessels of 49,100 tons compared with three vessels of 21,200 tons on the same date last year.

Shoe Production Up—Unemployment in the German shoe industry has been curtailed owing to a change in weather conditions which has increased the trade in footwear, says a Commerce Department report. Retail shoe sales in late months have been slow owing to the prevalence of good weather, but the coming of snow and colder weather in the middle of November improved retail trade and as a result retailers began again to place orders with shoe manufacturers. Pirmasens, the center of the German shoe industry, reports that as a result of increased orders from retailers employment has been maintained although previously they were prepared to dismiss hundreds of workers.

Canned Foods Test—German canned foods are to be subjected to a novel test to determine their reaction under tropical conditions, says the Department of Commerce. According to plans, canned foodstuffs of all descriptions will be loaded under normal conditions on a steamer of the German East Africa line and carried on a round trip voyage from Hamburg around the entire coast of Africa. Upon the return of the boat to Hamburg the competing goods will be examined by experts to determine the influence of extreme changes of temperature and the reactions of individual packs.

Czech Flower Trade Up—A notable improvement has occurred in Czechoslovakian artificial flower trade during the current year, according to a Commerce Department report. During the five-year period 1929-33, the value of Czechoslovakia's flower exports aggregated $5,129,000, of which $2,500,000 were consigned to the U. S. and about $2,000,000 to England. The total value of artificial flower exports in the first nine months of this year was $450,280, an increase of 38 per cent over the like period of last year.

Czech Imports—An appreciable improvement in Czechoslovakia's import trade with the United States was registered in the first half of the current year, says the Department of Commerce. Receipts of U. S. merchandize in the first six months of 1934 were valued at $12,470,000 compared with $9,570,920 in the like period of last year. Exports from Czechoslovakia to the U. S. in the first six months of 1934 amounted to $8,364,640 compared with $7,710,526 in the like period of 1933.

Austrian Alpine Highway—The famous Grossglockner highway, one of Europe's foremost engineering feats and on which work has been carried on for several years, will probably be completed by the fall of 1935, says a Washington report. The road will traverse the Grossglockner range of the Alps and at the highest point will surmount the famous Edelweiss mountain. This pass lies about 95 miles south of Salzburg, the road from the north having now been completed to the top of the watershed. There remains the small link on the southern slope which will be completed by the end of this year. It will connect up with the federal highway which crosses the Italian frontier some 20 miles south of the Glockner Pass.

Austrian Steel Trade—Appreciable improvement has occurred in Austria's iron and steel industry during the current year, says a Commerce Department report. Both foreign and domestic demand showed an upward trend, the latter being influenced by railroad and government orders. Production figures issued by the Alpine Montan Company, the outstanding producer, show that output of pig iron, steel ingots, and rolled and forged materials in the first eight months of 1934 were substantially in excess of the like period of last year. Referring to the outlook for the Austrian iron and steel industry, the report points out that further improvement will depend largely on the continued influx of foreign orders and the continuation or expansion of the Government's word-creating program.

Polish Dye Agreement—Polish dye manufacturers renewed their agreement with the European Dye Cartel in November, thus continuing the accord of 1932 and the marketing arrangement initiated in 1927 by leading European producers of dyes, says a report to Washington. The principal features of the new agreement are uniform credit terms and a definite obligation assumed by all members not to sell merchandise to defaulting customers. The arrangement, however, does not cover price control or the allotment of markets, as did the original pact which Poland signed when entering the cartel several years ago.

Electricity in Switzerland—The development of electric power in Switzerland has reached a point where 99 per cent of the population use current, says a Commerce Department report. Approximately 75 per cent of the country's railways are now electrified, the survey shows. At the end of 1933, the length of high tension overhead wires was 10,440 miles and of conduits 1190 miles; the length of low-tension overhead wires was 19,375 miles and of conduits 2625 miles. Practically all of the electric energy in Switzerland is generated by water power, the amount of current produced by fuel power being negligible.

Hull Weighs German Cotton Barter Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 — The State Department announces that Secretary Hull is considering a plan, worked out by the Department of Agriculture and the Export-Import Bank by which about 800,000 bales of cotton will be sold to German mills under a barter arrangement.

The proposition is favored by Secretary Wallace and other officials as a means to keep an important foreign market for American cotton.

Because of lack of foreign exchange, the German Ministry of Economics, headed by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, will not authorize importations of cotton in the usual way.

Bankhead Referendum Assailed by Governor

ATLANTA, Dec. 18 (AP)—Governor Eugene Talmadge charged that the Bankhead Cotton Control Act would impose a tax of $24,000,000 on the cotton crop next year and said that less than one-third of the growers participated in the referendum last week which overwhelmingly approved retention of the Act for another year.

The Governor also charged that a stream of Negroes "who did not own an acre of land or a plow or an ax," voted for the retention of the measure.

European Sugar Consumption Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—Sugar consumption in the 14 principal European countries during the first 10 months of 1934, January through October, totaled 6,164,689 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 5,937,362 tons consumed during the corresponding period last year, an increase of 227,327 tons, or 3.8 per cent, according to European advices received by Lamborn & Company

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on Nov. 1, 1934, amounted to 2,860,207 tons as against 2,852,978 tons on the same date last year, an increase of 7229 tons.

Production of sugar for the 14 principal European countries for the season starting Sept. 1, 1934, is forecast at 6,263,000 long tons, raw sugar as against 5,457,000 tons in the previous season, an increase of 806,000 tons, or approximately 15 per cent.

New Building in Hawaii Shows Moderate Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Dec. 18 — During the first 11 months of this year, new construction in the city and County of Honolulu is estimated at $1,546,8810, according to the Chamber of Comomerce of Honolulu.

Definite Upturn In the Building Trades Apparent

Supply Wholesalers Report Materials Are Moving in Volume Out of Stock

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 18—Though the country has been told that building is beginning to boom and that plans for modernization are progressing, a group of men met here recently who could show that the talk has crystallized into the actual moving of supplies for construction.

They were the directors of the National Federation of Builders Supply Associations coming from all parts of the country. In their three-day conference on industry problems, codes, and such, there was a definite good feeling over the upturn in their business.

Materials Are Moving

When concrete blocks, clay products, mineral aggregates and other building materials which these men supply begin to move out of the yards, then the roots of the building movement have been touched, it is claimed. Going beyond the talk about modernizing the bathroom and repairing the roof, and beyond the architects plans and the contracts to the actual purchasing of materials, the building movement is beginning to reach the men who supply the commodities, it was said.

From their own records the 160 directors of the federation reported a definite increase in building in many parts of the country. Especially in the southern states with a milder climate, quite a boom was reported in amount of supplies demanded for putting up new buildings and for modernizing old ones.

"We are looking forward to a 100 per cent increase next year," said C. Claude Cooke, president of the federation. "Up to this last year we were operating on a 16 per cent capacity but with the gradual upturn we hope to be back on a normal basis in the year 1935."

Facing bankruptcy in the depth of the depression, some of the builders supply men told how their firms would never have been lifted out of the hole except for the Federal Administration's housing projects. These moves on the part of the Government to get the people active in borrowing money to make repairs on their homes have meant the saving of the builders supply business, the members of the federation agreed, and they are whole-heartedly back of the FHA.

From other sources it is learned that much has been done within the FHA organization to get the people thoroughly acquainted with the terms of loans which they can get for remodeling their homes.

Modernization Idea Spreads

At first home owners had the idea that modernization meant mainly doing the things which were an absolute necessity, such as repairing a leaking roof or replacing broken windows, it was found. Now the information is being broadcast through women's divisions of the FHA that any remodeling in the interior or exterior of the house which cannot be transported to another building is permissible under the loans of the FHA.

When information of this kind can be disseminated and made clear to the farthest and most remote homes, and people can be aroused to do their bit toward producing work for laborers at the same time getting their own repairs, then it is claimed, the FHA will be able to turn more swiftly the wheels of industry.

Contractors, builders, architects and even interior decorators are preparing for a boom in the spring while, in the meantime, education, information and other preparatory work continues.

Pension Program Is Announced For Bank Employees

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Details of a retirement and pension plan for all employees of Bank of America, at an annual cost of about $450,000 to the bank, are announced by A. P. Giannini, chairman of the board.

In making the announcement, Mr. Giannini pointed out that at this season of the year it is customary for many banks, whose profits enable them to do so, to announce a Christmas bonus, and expressed his pleasure in announcing the pension plan as a bonus which will continue through future years. The pension program represents a current contribution by the bank to each employee averaging about one-half month's pay, he said.

The bank's pension plan, which becomes effective Jan. 1, 1935, provides for the retirement of men employees at the age of 65 and women employees at 60 with an assured income for life.

The plan also provides for disability and other benefits.

Heavier Penalties For Violating Steel Code

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP) — The American Iron & Steel Institute has prescribed heavier penalties to discourage violations of the steel industry's code provisions, it is disclosed.

Directors of the institute adopted a resolution providing that where a member of the code sells two or more articles on one contract or on two or more contracts and makes conditions on one of these products to get the remainder of the business, the fine of $10 a ton will apply to all the products so sold even though a concession may have been made on only one article or order.

The amount of liquidated damages to be paid by a member violating the code provisions is determined by those administering the code.

Unified U. S. Credit Agency Urged by Treasury Experts

Report by Jacob Viner, Charles O. Hardy and Prof. Nerlove Indicates Need of More Liberal Lending—Visualize Network of Direct Loan Offices

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—New freedom in priming business with bank credit, together with the creation of a nation-wide network of direct federal lending agencies, is urged upon Secretary Morgenthau.

A group of special investigators of credit conditions, in a report ordered by the Treasury chief himself, also flayed bankers and bank examiners for a wave of "righteousness."

Reconstruction Corporation and Federal Reserve Bank policies governing direct lending to industry likewise were criticized in the report, which made 18 specific recommendations, some requiring legislation for improving national credit conditions and spurring recovery with billions of bank resources.

Complete removal of Federal Reserve Banks from the "direct loans to industry" field they entered last June was a high spot in the 127-page analysis of "the availability of bank credit."

The study was based upon conditions in Chicago's seventh Federal Reserve district. This district, which includes Iowa and major parts of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, was selected as typical of credit conditions throughout the country.

Continuance of federal loans to industry until banks loosen their credit policies was urged, but with a recommended alternative of centralizing the federal loans practice in the RFC or creating a new intermediate credit system.

Such a single system was the original recommendation of Eugene Black, former Reserve Board governor, who planned the direct loans to industry law. It made available $285,000,000 to the Reserve System and $300,000,000 to the RFC for this purpose, but only a comparative handful of federal loans actually have been made.

The credit study was made by Jacob Viner, special economic advisor to Secretary Morgenthau. He had the assistance of Charles O. Hardy of the Brookings Institution and Prof. S. H. Nerlove of the University of Chicago. Their staff interviewed both bank and borrower in 1850 cases of loans refused.

Between the two theories that banks are refusing to lend and that the demand for loans does not exist, the report struck a middle ground.

It found that while banks are restricting cash advances the "unsatisfied demand for credit is considerably smaller than popularly believed."

Among outstanding conclusions were:

Banks should be encouraged to make and renew sound working capital loans of six months' maturity.

Reserve Bank eligibility rules for rediscount should be liberalized.

The Government should continue direct loans to industry until the banks liberalize their policies.

Bank examiners should abandon the classification of "slow" loans.

Direct lending efforts of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank and the Chicago RFC office bluntly were termed of "little effect on the general state of credit" partly because both agencies "incurred widespread unpopularity" through overadvertising of their probable operations. Of the two, the RFC was said to be more rigid in handling loans.

Assuming adoption of a more liberalized lending standard and the unification of direct Government lending efforts in a single agency, the report recommended that "local offices be maintained in or near all cities of say 50,000 population or more to assist would-be borrowers in preparing applications."

"Many examiners," the report said, "have been pressing the banks to secure drastic curtailment of laons classified as 'slow' pretty much regardless of the quality of the security and this attitude seems to have the approval even of many bankers.

"The situation is made worse by the fact that some, though apparently not very many, bankers have the idea that in order to qualify as a good commercial loan not only must the transaction be a self-liquidating one, but the liquidation must occur within some arbitrary time limit. . . .

"This wave of 'righteousness' among the banks and the bank examiners accounts for a very large proportion of the current discontent over the unavailability of bank credit."

State Spending Is Urged by British Bank to Aid Trade

Midland Bank Sees Winter Recession but Expansion Again Later

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Midland Bank, the biggest of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, is pushing for state spending to encourage trade. Lloyd's Bank, another of the "big five," thinks that, in any case, British home trade is likely to be "relatively good at least until next spring."

Barclay's Bank, a third member of the same group, is also cheerful. It says in its monthly review published Dec. 6, "Although certain factors may point to a slowing down in the rate of improvement, such a development is hardly surprising, in view of the very substantial progress that has already taken place."

The Midland Bank, in its current monthly review, published Dec. 4, records a temporary check in the upward trend of British business activity. It says that while the setback is "mainly seasonal" it may also be "rather more than seasonal." On the other hand it hopes for renewal of upward movement before long.

As regards Britain's overseas trade it indicates that while expansion has not altogether ceased, it has become very slow and does not promise any large or early recovery. On the other hand prospects are more encouraging for inland business.

Upon the whole the Midland bank thinks that while recovery in business generally is "unlikely in the near future to be resumed at the speed of 1932-33, and while some seasonal relapse may occur in the winter months, it is not improbable that the upward trend will shortly again become noticeable."

It adds that much depends upon the economic policy of the British Government. "If, along with its efforts to encourage confidence and stimulate the spirit of enterprise the Government," it says, "presses forward as energetically as possible with plans for slum clearance, relief of overcrowding, and re-establishment of healthy conditions in the distressed areas, we may look forward with some assurance to a resumption of steady revival."

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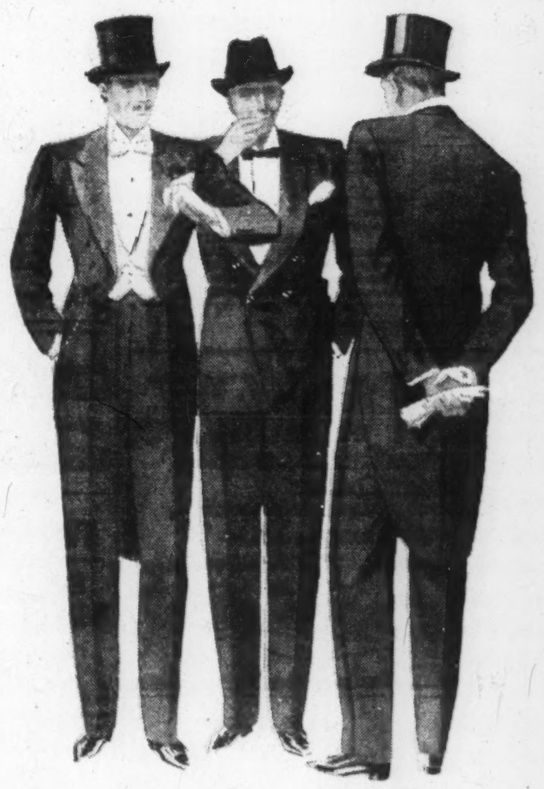

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Advertising Value Of Papers Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Value of newspaper advertising was lauded by William D. Nugent, B. A., LL.D., of New York, vice-president of Media Records, Inc., in a recent address here before the Women's Advertising Club.

It is difficult for either the publisher, the reader or the advertiser to evaluate just what the newspaper means to him in his daily life or business, he explained. Newspaper advertising has not been given sufficient thought, nor has there been any reasonable effort on the part of either buyer or seller to plan advertising as a fixed and steadying factor in the maintenance of sound revenues for the newspaper or of constant profit to the advertiser, he said.

Too many merchants look on it as merely an item of expense, he added, and are continually experimenting with advertising, not only in newspapers but with various forms of publicity.

Woman Elected in Ontario Over Labor Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont.—Labor and Corporative Commonwealth Federation candidates met almost complete defeat in the recent municipal elections in this city, failing to get a seat on the Board of Control, and in some cases losing in wards that have previously voted strongly Labor. Mayor H. E. Wilton was returned as Chief Magistrate for his second term.

In the race for the Board of Control, Miss Nora F. Henderson, a newspaper woman, headed the polls, and by virtue of this becomes vice-chairman of the board for 1935 and acting mayor in the absence of Mayor Wilton, himself a former newspaper man. Miss Henderson is the first woman controller in the Province.

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Ontario to Get $600,000 A Month for Relief Uses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Ontario Cabinet has accepted the Federal Government's offer of $600,000 a month for relief, Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn announced on his recent return from a conference at Ottawa with Premier R. B. Bennett and W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labor.

Other discussion centered around proposed construction of incomplete sections of the trans-Canada highway, but no definite decision has been made as to which route will be followed. The Federal Government has promised to pay 50 per cent of the cost of construction for 135 miles of highway from Schreiber to White River, and the Ontario Cabinet has decided to proceed with the work in this section.

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Credit Thawing Fails New Deal

Roosevelt Takes Case to States

Steel Peace Proves No Easy Task

NRA Out of Hiding With Call for Hearings on Disputed Points—Proposed Sedition Act Wins Support of Diverse Interests

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 — Direct problems of business recovery today dominated the Washington scene once more, after various recent excursions into fields of foreign policy. The White House was a hive of renewed activity, with a steady stream of highly placed visitors pouring into the executive study, and on Capitol Hill the large group of returned Congressmen were busy with committee meetings with informal caucuses and preliminaries to the busy days ahead.

The President himself boldly stepped into the breach for the housing program by writing directly—an instance with few precedents—to 44 states, asking legislative approval for modifications of their laws governing mortgage loans from financial institutions.

NRA sprang into new life, a spur to credit policy was added in the face of notable insuccesses, and a vigorous attempt to consolidate and preserve peace in the steel industry was initiated at the White House.

* * *

President to States: President Roosevelt today addressed the governors of 44 states, presented to them model legislation and indicated the merits of its passage, to enable loans under the Housing Act, which are hoped materially to stimulate heavy industry and spur recovery.

In all these states, legislatures are to meet early in the new year. New York State has already passed the desired legislation, and its act is advanced as the model. The purpose of the legislation is to create a sound mortgage market and induce mortgage money into activity. There are present statutory limitations upon loans and investments by various investing institutions, restricting their ability to participate fully in the housing program. A similar limitation upon the lending power of national banks has been removed by Congress.

President Roosevelt forwarded to the governors a letter from James A. Moffett, the Housing Administrator, and a copy of New York's law. The President, treading delicately around the question of federal interference in state affairs, wrote: "It would give me great satisfaction if you would give this matter your most careful consideration, with the object, if you approve, of obtaining legislation in your state in 1935."

* * *

Steel Peace: In an effort to bring peace in the steel industry President Roosevelt conferred for nearly an hour with union leaders, steel employers and members of the Steel Labor Relations Board.

At the close of the conference the following statement was issued: "The conferees discussed the language of a formula for an agreement covering the trial period of six months. No final decision was reached. Further conferences will be held between members of the National Steel Relations Board, representatives of employers and employees."

For several months the Steel Labor Board has been trying to draft an agreement designed to bring about industrial harmony within the industry, but has failed to satisfy both capital and labor in the language used in connection with majority representation in collective bargaining.

Today Mr. Roosevelt intervened to hurry along the completion of a working agreement.

* * *

NRA Out of Hiding: Without warning, the recluse-like post-Johnsonian NRA has burst into the open with an announcement that the Blue Eagle system will once more be bared to the shafts of criticism and laid open for major reforms after a three-month period of "hiding."

The new NRA chairman, S. Clay Williams, has set Jan. 9 for the first of a series of public hearings at which industry and the public will be invited to say just what it thinks about the regulator of the nation's business. After which he promises whatever changes are indicated.

The first hearings will be on price-fixing, with the burden of proof on those who wish this feature of codes retained, while the NRA itself will be predisposed to eliminate it for regular use and permit its continuance only in emergencies. Subsequent hearings will bring into the open all the other controversial points in the NRA system beginning with production control and going down the scale to wages and hours.

Mr. Williams promises much. But the capital which has seen the NRA thrown open to criticism before is definitely "from Missouri." Take price-fixing for example: General Johnson started out to rid the NRA of this feature as far back as June 12 of 1934. Despite his efforts it subsequently established itself even more firmly as an elemental part of the NRA system. The general was never able to make the slightest headway in his efforts to shake it loose.

His successor professes greater determination, but he is bucking industries which look upon price-fixing and production control as their reward for the other—to them unpleasant—features of NRA. Without the reward they would be unwilling to submit to wage and hour conditions or even pay lip service to Section 7A. Mr. Williams has a job ahead.

* * *

Sedition Act: In the year 1798 President John Adams persuaded a reluctant Congress to pass the historically famous "Sedition Act" as a weapon to be used against French agitators seeking to draw the infant United States into the European struggles of the still younger French republic. Under the act several Frenchmen were deported and a number of American citizens fined and imprisoned.

Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York avowed late yesterday that the principal purpose behind the hearings of the House committee investigating "un-American" activities is the re-enactment of the ancient sedition law which elapsed, under the terms of its enactment, on March 3, 1801. He is supported in his purpose by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Federation of Labor, the veterans' organizations and a number of patriotic societies.

The old act provided heavy penalties for: Opposition to any action taken by the Federal Government; the libeling of the Government, the President or other high officials; aid to any design hostile to the Government or its policies. Mere spoken or written opposition to an action of the Government was sufficient for conviction.

At the time of its passage there was no powerful press to worry about limitations on "the freedom of the press," but Thomas Jefferson and even Alexander Hamilton, the arch-federalist of them all, resisted the act as a dangerous encroachment on the "freedom of speech and assembly" guaranteed by the Constitution.

Re-enactment of the 137-year-old law at this time would make an American citizen liable to prison and fine for talking or writing in any manner which could be construed as favoring an extensive change in the existing order of things in the United States.

The avowed purpose of its sponsors is to protect the United States Government against the influence of alien influences—whether Communism, Fascism or anything else.

Proposed U. S. Neutral Curb Rouses World

(Continued from Page 1)

fundamental importance of the indicated modernization of neutrality policy. At the same time, they wish the world's hopes had not been aroused until the plan had received somewhat more concrete form.

It is still in the study stage, although definite lines of study have been indicated, but even after it is crystallized, it must cross the two big hurdles of presidential and congressional approval. The first, it is indicated, will be a fairly simple matter, for the President himself had a hand in initiating and prosecuting the policy-drafting, but it is already plain that a good deal of explaining must be done for Congress.

Wrong Impression Given

Moreover, the dispatches which went abroad, and were the basis of European and Japanese comment, seem to have overstated the definiteness of the new policy. It was not made plain, apparently, that while the President and the State Department are considering revision of the ancient pretensions of neutrality, they have reached no final conclusions.

The trend of their studies—toward a declaration that war-time trade, particularly in munitions, goes abroad at its own risk—is perfectly apparent, but that is all. "Trend" has not yet become "policy."

Nevertheless, the world reactions have plainly shown that if the new policy actually becomes an American doctrine, it will have profoundly helpful effects on the rest of the world. The first effect, British dispatches have not been slow to indicate, the removal of discord between the two English-speaking powers.

Policy More Isolationist

But that this will mean anything positive in the way of British and American co-operation is a totally different question. Indeed, the projected American policy was based on the main upon an isolationist hope rather than a move toward closer co-operation with European powers.

Yet, by removing Anglo-American frictions, genuine American trade isolation would permit Great Britain to solidify its commitments upon the European continent. French commentators have been quick to indicate. It would facilitate a freer hand for the League of Nations Powers, by removing their constant apprehension that the United States would be opposing a League boycott, economic or otherwise.

Tokyo Hard to Convince

The enormously easier Anglo-American position has sweeping effects upon Japan.

It will probaby be impossible to convince Tokyo that the neutrality story was not produced at this very time simply to cultivate British favor, end the London negotiations and bring the White House and Whitehall together.

Yet such was definitely not the case, it can be said on the best authority. No responsible official had anything to do with the ultimate form the neutrality story took, and it was not "inspired" in any sense. It was solely an instance of newspaper enterprise.

Domestically, the reactions have not been nearly so favorable as abroad. Few of the more nationalistically minded critics have realized that the neutrality plan was conceived primarily in the interests of enlightened nationalism and self-containment.

Home Folks Disturbed

To them, giving up of the old doctrine of "freedom of the seas" seems somehow unpatriotic, and they do not admit that insistence on the doctrine was the factor which led straight to American involvement. They read the European cables, "Anglo-American co-operation now possible" and their dander rises. It will require able work in Congress for the Administration to clarify its precise aims.

Senator William E. Borah's understood views on the subject are that the United States should avoid all commitments in advance—even the commitment to keep out of commitments! He seems to think it quite likely that the United States will not wish to trade with combatants, but he would not serve notice to this effect until the crisis arises.

Radical Trends Are Found Among Farmers of Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 18 (AP)—Benjamin F. Cleaves, executive of the Associated Industries of Maine, declared last night there was a "perturbing" growth of Communism, Fascism and Socialism among Maine farmers.

Speaking before the Portland Club, Mr. Cleaves declared there were more than 1000 active supporters of these doctrines in the State and that in Biddeford a Communist party of 65 members held regular meetings.

Among the communistic arguments to potato growers in Aroostook County, Mr. Cleaves said, was that the Government paid wheat and cotton growers to curtail their crops with the result they had planted potatoes, depressing the prices of the Maine product.

Maine farmers should be told, Mr. Cleaves continued, that their difficulties were not caused by the form of Government but by the administration of Government and that a change of Government would not necessarily change human nature and eliminate greed.

Abington School Burns

ABINGTON, Mass., Dec. 18 (AP)—Fire destroyed the Abington High School early today with a loss estimated by Chief of Police John L. Casey at $120,000.

'Gram' Shops Near the White House

Wide World

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Visits Toyland

The Presidents Wife Seems Well Pleased With the Presents She Is Inspecting for Her Grandchildren.

There was some real Christmas excitement among the employees of a Washington department store when Mrs. Roosevelt appeared recently to make her purchases. In the toy department, she, with the able advice of "Santa," chose a list of articles to make any child's eyes pop. Evidently the toys attracted her and she attracted the clerks, and there is no doubt a good time was had by all.

Author of 'The Wreck of Old 97' Upheld by U. S. Supreme Court

Detroit Man Wins Case to Recover Against Victor Company—Court to Pass on Lower Court Finding on Rail Retirement Act

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—That celebrated song dear to the heart of railroad men—"The Wreck of Old 97"—was held today by the Supreme Court to be the property of David Graves George, of Detroit, the author. Hence, the court held, he can recover from the Victor Talking Machine Company on profits it has made on the song.

The song recounted the efforts of a southern railway engineer on a passenger and mail train to make the trip from Lynchburg to Danville, Va., on time and thus uphold the finest traditions of the service. The train went over a trestle and was wrecked.

Mr. George, who now lives in Detroit, was employed at a railway pumping station at Franklin Junction, Va. The next day he visited the scene of the wreck and was inspired to write a song commemorating it.

Completing the poem in about a week or 10 days, he set it to the music "The Ship That Never Returned." About a week after the accident, he said he sang the song in a restaurant or barber shop in Gretna, Va., and after he and his daughter sang it at various places. It became popular.

Mr. George sued the Victor Company after it made a record of the song, contending it had infringed his rights. The trial court decided in his favor but the Third Circuit Court of Appeals reversed that action and dismissed the suit.

The Victor Company declared the song had not been copyrighted and that the words were originated by many authors in different songs, particularly "Casey Jones" and "The Parted Lovers."

The court agreed to pass on a decision by a lower court holding the Railroad Retirement Act unconstitutional. The Administration plans to submit new legislation at the forthcoming session intended to meet the objections to the present act.

The court refused to interfere with the decision of lower courts that those who furnish labor and material for bridge improvements are entitled to priority over holders of mortgages in settling the affairs of railroads in receivership.

It declined to review the rulings to that effect by the Federal District Court for eastern Virginia and the Fourth District Court of Appeals in a case brought by the Continental Trust Company against the Seaboard Air Line.

Saar Judges Probe Into Police Clash

SAARBRUCKEN, Dec. 18 (AP)—Judicial authorities joined today an investigation of a clash between a British police officer and a National Socialist crowd Sunday which created uneasiness and bitterness throughout the Saar.

Capt. James Justice, the officer involved, and several witnesses have been questioned by the chief of criminal police, who will report the result of his inquiries to the judicial officials. The British captain is under suspension pending the investigation.

The main body of British troops which will compose part of the international army of 3500 to supervise the Jan. 13 plebiscite is expected to arrive Friday. A contingent of 200 was to pass through France today.

Einstein Tickets Set Scholars in Strife

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 18 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein, poser of many a knotty problem, is responsible for a new one, involving mathematics, physics and the theory of space. Boiled down, it is this:

How can 1000 persons hear the renowned natural scientist speak in a room that holds only about 450?

Dr. Einstein appears at Pittsburgh next week at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to talk on "Elementary Proof of the Theorem Concerning the Equivalence of Mass and Energy." Because he is lecturing under auspices of the American Mathematical Society, the mathematicians got all 450 tickets available for the closed session.

But the physicists, insisting that he is one of them, thought they should be admitted also. The mathematicians said they would turn over 100 tickets to the American Physical Society, but the physicists opined that was not enough.

Dr. Archibald G. Worthing, of the University of Pittsburgh, comes out with a solution. "Let those who request tickets draw lots for them," he says.

Community Parties Popular

All-day sings, quilting parties and corn shuckings still are favorite social occasions among mountaineers in many sections of the South.

Theaters

Hampden in 'Richelieu'

Cardinal Richelieu came to Boston last night to give a delightful portrayal of Walter Hampden. For just as Arthur Goodrich's modernized version overshadows Lord Lytton's famous play, so the title rôle of "Richelieu" remains the servant rather than the master of the deep theatrical traditions which repose so securely in Mr. Hampden's hands.

There are few remaining today who can bring so appropriate a touch to the frankly melodramatic action of Bulwer Lytton's tale of intrigue and counter-plot at the court of Louis XIII. Mr. Hampden understands full well the rotund requirements of Lytton's resounding introspections. He understands the subtleties of what Drury Lane meant by the "gamut of emotions" and he combines in deft and pleasing manner the effects of calculated violence and studied restraint.

The audience at the Colonial Theater, well attuned to the nuances of Mr. Hampden's grand manner, seemed to feel a relief from modernity-that-does-not-matter. Here was brave and vigorous drama—plotters threatening the persons and the power of king and cardinal, hired assassins, secret entrances, Richelieu-ian ruses conquering all against great odds, young love misunderstood and then embraced. Good theater, indeed.

Of the secondary actors in the cast little need be said, for Walter Hampden always succeeds in maintaining so dominant a position that the scene is his whether he is on or off stage. In "Richelieu" this is even more marked than in some of his other rôle because of Lytton's presentation of the cardinal-minister as a figure of great stature against a background of puppets.

Last night's opening began a week's series which is to include three Shakespearean plays—Richard III, Hamlet and Macbeth. C. E. G.

Boston Stage Notes

S. N. Behrman's "Rain From Heaven" is in its second and final week at the Plymouth.

Four plays are scheduled for production Christmas week: on Monday evening at the Shubert, Robert E. Sherwood's new piece, "The Petrified Forest," with Leslie Howard; Tuesday evening at the Colonial, Noel Coward's new play, "Point Valaine," with the Lunts and Osgood Perkins; at the Hollis on the same night, Clare Kummer's "Her Master's Voice," with Blanche Ring, and at the Plymouth on Thursday evening, Thomas Mitchell in "Fly Away Home," comedy first shown at Stockbridge last summer.

New Year items include Eva LeGallienne's production of "L'Aiglon" in the Clemence Dane version, at the Shubert beginning Jan. 7; the Continental Varieties, for four performances at the Wilbur, beginning Jan. 10, and the D'Oyly Carte company in Gilbert and Sullivan repertory, at the Colonial beginning Jan. 14.

Music

St. Ignatius in Person

Edward Matthews, baritone, who gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall, is the celebrated St. Ignatius of the Stein-Thomson opera wrapped in cellophane, "Four Saints in Three Acts." He included in his program his air, "St. Ignatius's Vision," perhaps the most famous fragment of that masterpiece. He had even persuaded Virgil Thomson, Gertrude Stein's musical collaborator in this imperishable work of lyric art, to come to Boston to play the accompaniment. The opportunity to hear this authentic exposition of esoteric matters was more than a small section of the public could resist.

When "Four Saints" first warmed the hearts of the initiates, on a very cold night in Hartford last winter, we noted that the success of the piece was due more to the genius of the producers than to the inspiration of its authors. Yet last night the exhibition of this excerpt, without benefit of setting or orchestra, so amused the listeners that they must hear it a second time. Nevertheless, this subdivision is far more entertaining when it falls into its appointed place amid the proper surroundings.

Mr. Matthews also sang Negro spirituals, Lieder by Schubert and Brahms and songs in French and English. He is blessed with a voice of much beauty within a limited range. At present, he does not employ it to the best advantage. Nor has he yet attained to the musical understanding necessary to the interpretation of art songs. He should not find it difficult, under the proper instruction, to develop his natural gifts. L. A. S.

Ways Studied to Broaden Scope of Women's Paper

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—Plans for making the magazine Independent Woman serve the enlarged program of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women were made at a meeting of writers and editors here yesterday, called by the national president, Mrs. Geline Macdonald Bowman, of Richmond.

The group includes George F. Havell, managing editor of the Forum; Mrs. Eva von Baur Hansl, Miss Rhode McCulloch, editor of the Woman's Press; Miss Ruth Boyle, associate editor of Good Housekeeping; Miss Nannine Joseph and William E. DeWitt. The federation is represented on the committee by Mrs. Bowman, Mrs. Charl Williams of Washington, first vice-president and Miss Marjorie Shuler of New York City, corresponding secretary.

Right to Waive Trial by Jury Is Found to Speed Up Justice

Fourteen States Now Grant Privilege to Defendants and Crime Conference Urges Others to Follow Suit—England Sets Example

Some of the recommendations made by the Attorney General's Crime Conference are dramatized in a series of stories prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *the third of which follows.*

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 — Courts in some jurisdictions in the United States today are one, two and three years behind their calendars. A case brought in these jurisdictions is not likely to be called till 1936 or 1937.

So bad is the congestion that some lawyers make a practice of bringing cases to court which they never expect to press, knowing full well that in the nature of things they can secure a settlement long before the slow mills of justice grind out grain from chaff.

On the other hand, thousands of poor folk look hopelessly to the courts to which they have consigned their cases; learning to their cost that they may never succeed in getting justice, for justice delayed is justice denied.

Cobwebs Instead of Verdicts

Witnesses move away; memories grow confused. Cases gather cobwebs instead of verdicts.

"But why," asks Judge Smith of Connecticut, or Judge Jones of Maryland or Judge White of Michigan, "don't you adopt our program? We have a simple device that expedites justice at least in criminal cases to a considerable degree. It doesn't solve the problem, but it goes a long way toward meeting it. It's the device permitting defendants to waive jury trials when they want to. Simple idea isn't it? Instead of a jury they are tried by the court. Cuts time from one half to two thirds. Odd that so few American states have adopted it, although it's used throughout Canada and England."

Recommended for All States

This device for saving judicial time is recommended to all states in the model code of criminal procedure worked out by the American Law Institute, it has been indorsed by the American Bar Association and by the Association of American Law Schools. Now it has been recommended once more and emphatically by the Attorney General's Conference on Crime in Washington.

It takes one half to one third as long to try a case without jury as with a jury, it is declared; every time a jury trial is waived, enough time is saved to try two or three non-jury cases; it costs less, Canada has less crime and speedier justice than the United States and omits jury trials in about two thirds of its criminal cases; in Maryland and Connecticut where it is permissible to waive jury trials 90 per cent and 70 per cent respectively of cases are said to be tried without them.

Few Jury Cases in England

Great Britain reserves the use of juries more and more for big cases involving capital offenses.

Michigan has recently adopted the model code's provision for waiver of jury trials, as has also Ohio. As the code is written, this waiver occurs only with the consent of defendant "expressed in open court." Fourteen states, including Massachusetts, have the system, and the federal courts. It works satisfactorily everywhere.

Six hundred delegates to the Crime Conference, after indorsing this, and other recommendations for cutting legal red tape, returned to their respective states last week just as the legislatures of 42 states prepare to hold their regular meetings. The respective state legislatures are going to be asked to make this modernization in criminal trials, along with other practical proposals for meeting the crime problem. Will they do it? It will depend on the pressure of public opinion.

Business Is Seeking New Deal Partnership

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Roosevelt's Harvard class. Mrs. Roosevelt joined in the discussions, it was learned, which were illustrated by throwing diagrams of the present New Deal executive set-up, and the proposed co-ordinated set-up on a screen.

Here at White Sulphur Springs today the keynote of the conference became "co-operation but not capitulation." In his formal statement Mr. Ames made plain that he did not approve a "highly detailed blueprint of the ways to recovery," but that a program formulated in general terms for co-operation with the Government is the objective. The first goal sought is an agreement among business leaders themselves in which connection he added that "business thinking has crystallized in a remarkable fashion in the last two months."

Politics Out of the Picture

It was two months ago that the New Deal won its landslide in the election but Mr. Ames denied "politics" had anything to do with the present gathering. He added that "undoubtedly" there would be future meetings of the business leaders. Answering questions, Mr. Ames said: "The whole spirit of the movement is co-operation between ourselves and with the Government; for co-operation, continuity is necessary."

Expressing a personal view—widely shared among business leaders here—Mr. Ames said he thought recovery should precede reform.

Besides the nine regular committees bringing in reports today, a powerful tenth drafting committee with John J. Raskob as chairman has been established, which is ironing out differences in the resolutions and reformulating them.

Taken as a whole the past 24 hours confirm the belief that business and industry can work out a program for a united front, and that an agreement will be achieved upon whose broad policies co-operation of Mr. Roosevelt and the business world as a whole will be asked.

Boston Art Notes

Doll and Richards

Elizabeth O'Neill Verner, portrayer of Charleston and the South Carolina Low Country, is showing her etchings at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. These prints give as good introduction as any to the beauty of the old city, its streets, yards, lanes, doorways. America is less rich in pictorial architectural material than European countries, but the kind of material Miss Verner depicts is what our artists for generations have crossed the Atlantic to find. Gables and spires and grills, old trees, shingle houses, walls provide substance for designs which the artist captures with skill.

Water colors of game birds painted by Joseph D. Knap are to be seen in the adjoining gallery. Mr. Knap catches the salient curve, the proper turn, so that the illusion of flight is authentic. The background of marsh and swamp is painted in pearly tints.

Co-exhibitor is Dr. Lewis Webb Hill, whose wood carvings of wild fowl are an annual Christmas presentation of this gallery. Dr. Hill has the ornithologist's eye, the shapes, decorations, postures are genuine transliterations of the living image. The birds are carved of wood and colored, striped and dotted with pigment. They are not so literal that they seem like a taxidermist's job; on the contrary, they have artistic merit.

Grace Horne's Gallery

Charles M. Cox is solo exhibitor at Grace Horne's Galleries on Stuart Street. Rustic scenes are painted with enthusiasm by a man who turns to canvas and pigment for a hobby.

In the smaller gallery there are many original cartoons made by members of The New Yorker staff. The ingenuity of this picked group of graphic artists is known to many. Noticeable in the original drafts is the fine craftsmanship, the certitude of the artist in gaining the subtle effect upon which the point of the cartoon depends. There is no indefiniteness, no groping. Such craft must market.

Most impressive are the drawings by Reginald Marsh, who grinds his critical axe not in mockery of personal idiosyncrasies but in decrying social maladjustments. In Russia he would be called a Socialist Realist. D. A.

Five-Foot Card Is Mailed

RENO, Nev., Dec. 18 (AP)—A Christmas card five feet long and 41 inches wide went into the mails yesterday, addressed to Fred Heap and family of Centerdale, R. I. It was painted by Richard Heap, detective sergeant of the Reno police department. Fred is his brother.

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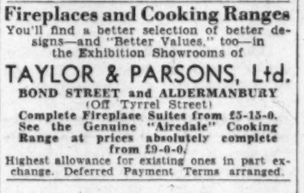
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Day of $700 Plane Approaches

* * *

Vidal Tells Aero Club of Boston Of Progress in Aerial Efficiency

* * *

Eugene L. Vidal, chief of the Bureau of Air Commerce of the Department of Commerce, is still actively interested in taking private flying out of the luxury class, he revealed to the Aero Club of Boston recently as its dinner guest. The Aero Club is a local chapter of the National Aeronautic Association and is composed of sportsman pilots, airways and airport operators, travel agency men and others interested in aviation.

Mr. Vidal, it will be remembered, sent a questionnaire in November, 1933, to 34,000 pilots all over the United States asking them their personal reaction to a plane costing not more than $700, and whether they would be in the market if such a plane were manufactured. He got an enthusiastic response from the pilots.

From builders of regular approved aircraft Mr. Vidal got little response or satisfaction. Building a plane is today much of a hand-labor job and plane builders could hardly be expected to become wildly enthusiastic about such a plan when labor would probably cost as much as the proposed plane.

Details of $700 Plane

According to the designs laid down by Mr. Vidal in 1933 the $700 plane was to be a low-wing monoplane carrying two passengers. It was to land at 20 miles an hour and was to be constructed of a steel alloy. An eight-cylinder engine with a geared-down propeller was proposed. Wheel brakes were to be a safety feature and last, but most important, a credit plan similar to automobile financing was suggested.

Since the Department of Commerce must approve any and all types of aircraft offered to the public, the department logically went ahead, had designs submitted to it and several experimental types of planes built. In fact, there are 15 copies of one model extant.

Safety first, Mr. Vidal said, was the primary consideration before price. Afterward when design for several planes is approved, standardization of parts will come, making it possible to have many of them stamped out by machinery thus reducing the cost of labor, and finally, the cost of the plane.

Teardrop Shape

One model is known as an "aerocar" and has side-by-side seating with its body mounted sidewise on its single wing. This design allows the so-called teardrop shape which is most efficient aerodynamically. Another design is a tailless plane steered by special slotted ailerons. Then there is the wingless autogiro especially favored by Mr. Vidal since it is the best compromise between flying and soaring and offers less grief to an amateur pilot if the motor should quit.

All these experimental models have pusher motors in the rear. Some of the new designs perform "amazingly well," according to Mr. Vidal. They climb well, do not "fall off," i. e., lose flying speed when the motor is throttled down, and land anywhere from 33 to 70 miles an hour. The tendency to "fall off," Mr. Vidal said, is important to eliminate, since it causes two-thirds of private flying accidents.

Ford's Idea

Mr. Vidal keeps steadily before him the words of Henry Ford that aviation will come to the average person when "flying becomes 80 per cent plane, 20 per cent person." Consequently these planes can be flown literally by novices after an hour's practice. One man did this. On his second flight the motor "conked," or quit on him, yet he, nevertheless, made a safe landing.

Another model can be driven on the road like an automobile and can outmaneuver a car. Thus are the "visionary" ideas of Mr. Vidal being reduced to practice so that those with the urge of fly may expect some interesting announcements from the Bureau of Air Commerce in the near future.

* * *

Airlines all dread the seasonal slump in traffic which comes in the winter through the public's unreasoning attitude that flying is not all it is cracked up to be in colder weather. One of the most interesting "off line" attempts to convince the public that flying is as safe and as comfortable in the winter months as in the summer is being conducted by the United Air Lines in Boston in co-operation with Emmons J. Whitcomb, its general agent in this city. United sent one of its 247-D 10-passenger Boeings up to Boston last Saturday to demonstrate by direct flights the state of winter flying. The undertone of "Wasn't it warm inside?" and "How quiet the cabin is!" was heard as scores of passengers alighted from the numerous complimentary flights. Indeed many could be found who were reluctant to quit the warm interior of the Boeing for the chilly blasts of the airport.

* * *

Transport pilots often say that flying in the fog has no terrors provided one is "riding" the radio beam, but landing in fog is definitely dreaded. Therefore the taking over of Henry L. Houghton's fog dissipating experiments, conducted at South Dartmouth, Mass., as one of the new projects of President Roosevelt's science advisory board is something definitely to be welcomed by aviation. For, once aircraft can be steered in by radio to a field cleared by fog dissipation apparatus the ideal of "100 per cent filled" schedules by airlines can be achieved.

(An Aviation Column appears each Tuesday.)

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

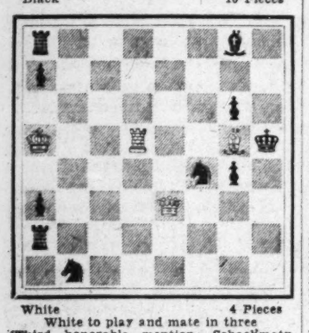
Problem No. 1679
By F. Novejarque, Barcelona

Black 7 Pieces

White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Escacs a Catalunya, recent tourney)

Problem No. 1680
By M. Havel

Black 10 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Third honorable mention, Schachmaty, 1933)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1677. Kt(Kt4)-Q5

No. 1678. 1. Kt-Kt3 KxKt
2. Q-Qch
1. ——— KxP
2. Kt(B6)-R5!
1. ——— others
2. Kt(B6)-Q4

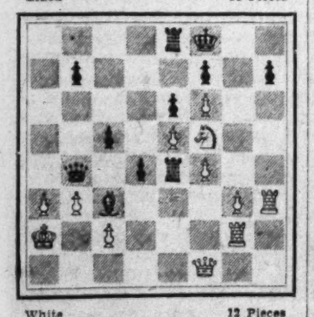
End-Game No. 229. White wins: 1 P-B5!, R-KKt; 2 R-Q7ch, K-R; 3 Q-Kt7, Resigns. If 1 . . . KPxP; 2 R-Q7ch, K-R; 3 Q-Kt2ch, etc. If 1 . . . Kt-xP; 2 R-Q7ch, etc. If 1 . . . RxP; 2 QxR.

End-Game

We are indebted to Richard Teasdel of Cardiff, Wales, for this piece of fantasy. Mr. Teasdel writes that the position came from a chess story published in the Strand Magazine about 20 years ago. There is indisputable melodrama to the solution!

End-Game No. 230

Black 11 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

The Sharp Correspondence Chess Association announces its Thirty-first Grand National Tournament. Those interested may write A. E. Russ, Box 428, Thompson, Ohio, for details.

The Illinois Chess Bulletin, in the November issue, boasts another page!

The tournament at Mexico City, in which Fine, H. Steiner, and Torre, to name only a few, are to participate, began on Dec. 15.

On Jan. 20, in Moscow, an international tournament, with Lasker, Capablanca, Flohr, Lilienthal, Miss Menchik, Botwinnik, and 10 other Soviet players, will begin. This will be 10 years after the last great international tournament in Russia. On that occasion Bogoljubow, then in good standing with the Soviets, won, ahead of Capablanca and Lasker.

The Hastings tournament will begin Dec. 27, and, with Capablanca, Flohr, Euwe and Botwinnik striving for chief honors, should provide some exciting games.

One of Pennsylvania's leading players is Hermann V. Hesse of Bethlehem. In addition to winning the state and central state championships, he is an accomplished blindfold expert, having played as many as eight games simultaneously. That he has a natural flair for attack is evident from the following defeat of S. Sharp, a former Pennsylvania champion. The game was played in the Pennsylvania State Championship, March 12, 1933.

Queen's Indian Defense

Hesse White	Sharp Black	Hesse White	Sharp Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	26 KtxKtP	PxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	27 RxPch	K-B2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	28 R-B6ch (b)	QxR
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	29 KtxQ	KxKt
5 PxP	PxP	30 Q-Kt5ch	K-B2
6 B-Kt5	Castles	31 Q-Kt8ch	K-K2
7 P-K3	P-KR3	32 R-Kch	K-B3
8 B-R4	P-B3	33 Q-B8ch (c)	K-Kt4
9 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	34 Q-Q8ch	K-Kt5
10 KKt-K2	B-Q3	35 Q-K8	RxP
11 CastlesQR	R-K	36 Q-K4ch	K-Kt4
12 P-KKt4	B-K2(a)	37 R-Ktch	K-B3
13 P-Kt5	PxP	38 Q-K5ch	K-B2
14 BxP	Kt-K5	39 Q-R8	K-K2
15 BxB	QxB	40 R-Kt8	K-Q2
16 BxKt	PxB	41 Q-K5	Kt-Q3
17 KR-Kt	Kt-B3	42 R-Kt6	Kt-K
18 R-Kt2	P-KKt3	43 R-K6	R-B
19 QR-Kt	K-Kt2	44 R-K7ch	K-Q
20 R-Kt5	R-R	45 R-R7	R-B8ch
21 R-K5	Q-Q	46 K-Q2	B-Q2
22 KtxP	RxP	47 Q-K7ch	K-B2
23 Kt-B4	Kt-Kt5	48 QxBch	K-Kt3
24 R-KKt5	KtxKP	49 QxPch	Resigns
25 Q-Q2	Kt-B4		

(a) Black would find accepting the gambit uncomfortable, for example: 12 . . . P-KKt4; 13 B-Kt3, KtxP; 14 P-KR4, or 13 . . . BxB; 14 KtxB, KtxP; 15 P-KR4.

(b) 28 Kt-Q6ch, KtxKt; 29 Q-B4ch is somewhat easier for White.

(c) White wins the R with Q-Q8ch, K-Kt3; 34 R-Ktch, K-B2; 35 Q-B7ch.

A minor tournament at Sopron, Hungary, during September was won by Spielmann, with a score of 9½-1½. Second and third were Sacconi and Thomas with 5-3. Havasi was fourth with 7½-3½. The game below shows Spielmann in a narrow escape, and throws the opening into question. 4 Kt-QB3 appears to give Black easy equality, so that 4 P-K3 is preferable.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Spielmann White	Szabo Black	Spielmann White	Szabo Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 Q-Q2	Kt-B5
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	20 B-Q(e)	RxQ
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	21 BxQ	R-Q6
4 Kt-B3	PxP	22 B-B2	RxKt
5 P-QR4	B-B4	23 BxB	Kt(B5)-Q4
6 P-K3(a)	P-K3	24 B-Q6	R-K
7 BxP	B-Kt5	25 P-R5	Kt-K5(f)
8 Castles	Castles	26 BxKt	RxB
9 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	27 KR-Kt	R-K3
10 Kt-Q3(b)	B-Q3	28 RxP	P-B3
11 P-KR3(c)	P-K4	29 RxRP	RxB
12 KtxP	BxKt	30 R-Kt7	Kt-Kt5
13 PxB	KtxP	31 RxKt	R(B6)-Q6
14 B-K2	Q-K2	32 R(K14)-Kt	R-Q
15 P-QKt3(d)	KR-Q	33 P-R6	R-R
16 B-R3	Q-K3	34 P-R7	R(Q6)-Q
17 Q-B	QxP	35 R-Kt7	Resigns
18 B-K7	Kt-Q6		

(a) Better is 6 Kt-K5, but after P-KJ; 7 P-B3, P-B4; 8 PxP, QxQch; 9 KxQ, BxP; 10 P-K4, B-Kt3, 11 BxP, it is doubtful if White can win.

(b) White is really fighting for equality. 10 Q-Kt3, B-Q3; 11 QxP, BxKt; 12 PxB, KtxP; 13 R-Q, Q-R4; 14 Q-R6 is, perhaps, somewhat better.

(c) 10 P-B3, BxKt; 11 BxB, Q-B2 is too good for Black.

(d) Already White has much the inferior game, but this attempt at freedom costs at least a pawn. 15 B-Q2, KR-Q; 16 Q-B is hardly inviting.

(e) Black threatens 21 . . . QxKt; 22 QxQ, KtxBch, etc.

(f) With this move Black throws away the game. After 25 . . . P-KKt3; 26 B-Kt, P-QKt4, Black's pawns should win without much trouble.

Daily Features

Yucca Jim

Fear Not

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

I AM surprised in lookin' through the magazines an listenin' to my radio at the big part of the advertisin' which makes its appeal through arousin' the fear of folks. Fear has been the bane of human existence since Adam lost his job as gardener; an' advertisin' psychologists sellin' sanitary pick handles an' cellophane-wrapped bedsprings never touched by the human hand, is takin' full advantage of this frailty. Parties with this an' that to sell, hangs up bogies on every page of magazines an' cries, "Boo!" an' tosses new kinds of germs at us between programs on the air. Cigarettes restore lost vitality with a single puff, mouth washes prevents what you ain't got, soaps returns the skin of youth to age, an' if Mr. Ponce de Leon had only knowed about yeast, he would not have wasted his time huntin' the fountain of youth. The prescription favored by the greatest Physician the world has known was, "Fear not."—*Yucca Jim.*

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Reader

A TEACHER who lost her position last year due to a school consolidation had obvious talents but nowhere, seemingly, to use them. One afternoon a patron of the school asked her if she cared to read some legal reports to her father, an elderly lawyer. She was delighted to accept, and since then she has worked up a regular list of people to whom she goes to read on certain days.

Her reading varies from commercial reports for business men and dictaphone work, so that they will be able to listen in their spare time, to reading the lightest of modern fiction to certain "customers." If this can be done so successfully in a town of 20,000, large cities must offer unlimited possibilities. Ralph P. S.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Roger Bacon (1214-1294) made startling prophecies for his time, and his advanced views brought charges of heresy and sorcery upon him. Steamships, automobiles, and airplanes were among his predictions. In his writings he said: "Machines are possible for navigating without rowers, so that great ships, suited to river or ocean, guided by one man may be borne with greater speed than if they were full of men. Likewise Cars may be made, so that without a draft animal they may be moved with an extraordinary impetus, as we deem the scythed chariots to have been from which antiquity fought. And flying machines are possible so that a man may sit in the middle of some device by which artificial wings may beat in the air in the manner of a flying bird."

Horses and Mountain Mules Have Their Day in the Monitor Camera Club

Rocky Mountain Canaries — W. A. Lacey, Boulder, Colo.

The Star Attraction — Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

Three-Horse-Power — Chester Voight, Taft, Calif.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—XLIV

This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames.

THERE is an interesting class of English nouns which are compounds of a verb in the imperative mood, and an adverb or noun. Of these *catch-penny, ne'er-do-well, spendthrift, chawbacon, grip-sack,* and *push-bike* are a few examples.

Surnames have similar formations. Some of these phrase-names are really local, from the names of villages. Thus *Bakewell* is derived from a Derbyshire village, though it is borne appropriately enough by a flour dealer whom the writer knows. *Handover* is also from a place called *Andover,* but the following names may be taken at their face value:

Bontflour means "bolt-flour." The surname *Drinkale* conveyed an unnecessary admonition to the medieval peasant. *Loveluck* was possibly a gambler, and *Dolittle,* one who suffered from inertia. The name *Standfast* was inscribed in old records three or four centuries before Bunyan wrote his immortal allegories. The name *Thackwell* is a testimonial to a *thacker* or thatcher, the master of a craft that is now obsolescent.

Dowell, as one who understood the art of living, doubtless watched the career of *Meanwell* with sympathetic interest. The first bearer of the name *Eatwell* may have been a man of heroic mold, but his name hardly suggests it. Surnames like *Lovelady, Sweetlove,* and *Fullalove,* which are common in medieval rolls, may be worth the attention of best-selling novelists, as also may *Shakelady* and *Plantrose.*

Daily Anecdote

A Daniel Come to Judgment

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I'LL be gone a week, boys," said Daniel Webster's father to his sons. "Cut the field of corn, and if you have any time left afterward, you can do as you please."

Monday morning the boys looked over the field and decided that they could easily cut the corn in three days. What was the use to begin so early in the week? They could play the first three days and cut the corn in the three remaining ones.

But when they came out to the field on Thursday morning it seemed ever so much bigger than they thought it was. There was altogether too much corn on it to be cut in three days. They couldn't possibly finish cutting the corn till father returned, so why begin?

When the elder Webster returned to find the field untouched he called the boys to account. After upbraiding them sternly for their failure to do as they had been told, he turned to the one and exclaimed, "Ezekiel, what have you been doing?"

"Nothing," was Zeke's shamefaced reply.

"And what have you been doing, Daniel?" thundered the irate parent.

"Helping Zeke," was the trembling answer.

Today's Limerick

An office boy thought, "What is sauce
For the office boy's sauce for the bauce."
He aired his belief
And found to his grief
A strolling stone gathers no mauce.

The Children's Corner

A Voice in the Dark

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GRANNIE'S home was at the end of a little lane with no other houses in sight. Until he came to stay with her, Johnnie had always lived in a city where the streets were nearly as light in the night time as they were in the day. It seemed very strange to him—this darkness that wrapped itself around the house like a blanket after the sun had gone to rest. Everything was so quiet. He missed the booming, rushing sound of the street cars and the soft, swishing noise of the automobiles rolling along.

The Perry Children

In fact, Johnnie did not like to go outside the house after dark and this was a secret trouble to him. But the days brought so many interesting things to do and see that Johnnie soon decided he liked to live in the country.

One afternoon Grannie came back from the village, where she had been on an errand, looking quite distressed.

"I've just learned that the Perry children went to school without any breakfast this morning," she told Johnnie. "Their father has been out of work for months."

"We could give them some of ours tomorrow," Johnnie volunteered.

"That is what I have been thinking," Grannie replied, "but if they are to have it in time, we must get it to them this evening. They have to start quite early for school."

"I could take it," said Johnnie, and then his face got quite red and he almost hoped Grannie had not heard him, for he suddenly remembered that it was already growing dusk.

"Why, I really believe you could," agreed Grannie. "The Perrys' house lies just at the other end of the lane; you couldn't miss it."

Johnnie struggled hard with his feelings. Every time he decided to tell Grannie how he felt about being out after dark he thought of the Perry children going without their breakfast. "P'raps if I run all the way back," he said to himself, "I could get home before the night comes."

The basket that Grannie packed full of good things for breakfast was quite heavy, however, and he found he was obliged to walk slowly, so it was almost dark as he left the Perrys'. The way between the trees on either side of the lane looked indistinct, and beyond the trees everything disappeared into what seemed like a deep black wall.

Johnnie tried to comfort himself with the thought that the Perry children would have had no breakfast if he had not taken it to them. He felt happy for a moment as he remembered how warmly Mrs. Perry had thanked him and how one of the little girls had stopped crying when she caught sight of the good things in the basket. But then he realized that he must walk alone through the unknown darkness that lay between him and Grannie's house, and how he wished he could shut his eyes and suddenly find himself safe in the cozy liying room, or even tucked up in bed!

However, while he was thinking these things he was running along, so he consoled himself with the knowledge that he was getting nearer home all the time.

Strange But True

Suddenly he came to a full stop. Someone had spoken to him. The voice came from somewhere in the darkness at the side of the road. It sounded quite close. He stood still and listened, his heart beating a little faster and his knees shaking beneath him. It was as if someone had asked a question. There it came again. "Who-who-who are you?" It was a queer sort of voice, but that was what it seemed to say.

Johnnie felt that he was expected to reply, so in a soft little whisper he said, "I'm Johnnie." He stood there for what seemed a long time and then he heard the voice again but this time it was much farther away. Then as he waited he saw on the road ahead of him a little dancing light.

"It isn't very big," said Johnnie to himself, thinking of the street lights he was accustomed to in the city, "but it is better than nothing." So he started to run again. He was running so fast with his head bent down that he almost ran into Grannie, who was coming along with a flashlight to meet him.

"Did you hear the owl?" she asked him, and perhaps because she was a very understanding Grannie, she never inquired why Johnnie was running so fast, but tucked his hand into her arm and told him how happy she was that he had been willing to carry a heavy basket all the way to the end of the lane.

In Lighter Vein

Have You Ever Noticed?

When the other fellow is set in his way, he's obstinate; when you are, it is just firmness?

When the other fellow doesn't like your friends, he's prejudiced; when you don't like his, you are simply showing that you are a good judge of human nature?

When the other fellow tries to treat someone especially well, he's toadying; when you try the same game, you are using tact?

When the other fellow picks flaws in things, he's cranky; when you do, you are discriminating?

When the other fellow says what he thinks, he's spiteful; when you do, you are frank?—*The Chaser.*

Wisdom From the Back Seat

"What happened, George?" she inquired, as her husband got out of the car to investigate.

"Puncture," he replied briefly.

"You should have watched out for it," was her helpful remark. "The guidebook warned us there was a fork in the road about this point."

100%

Found on a freshman's registration card:

Question: Give your parents' names.

Answer: Mamma and Papa.—*Dragon.*

U. S.

"Rastus, I see your mule has 'U. S.' branded on his hindquarters. Was he an army mule before you got him?"

"No, boss, dat 'U. S.' don' stan' foh 'Uncle Sam'; dat means 'unsafe.'"

Oh! Oh!

Choir Boy: "What made you give up singing in the choir?"

Ex-Choir Boy: "I was absent one Sunday, and someone asked if the organ was mended."—*Dragon.*

—Tit-Bits

"I think Pa's the outside limit. He's taken Bobby's toy train and, would you believe it, he's playing with it right under the mistletoe."

What They Say

Habit

"Resolve to live your highest possible life where you are today. Take stock of your habits. Character comes from repeated choice."—*Grenville Kleiser.*

Guarantee of Security

"It is the duty of government to guarantee to every home economic security and the enjoyment of the fruits of labor."—*Robert M. La Follette.*

Greatest American Industry

"The process of education has become the greatest of all American industries."—*Dr. William B. Munro.*

Easy

"A simple axiom: Tasks are easy to do when we love to do them."—*Harriet Van Dyne.*

Insuring Tomorrow

"Performing today's duties will insure tomorrow's opportunities."—*Dr. D. D. Tullis.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Her Bit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Louisville, Ky.

SHE was jet black of countenance and a laundress by profession, but her deeds and motives were as white as the shirts and collars she so beautifully starched and ironed. Her name was Minnie; and on occasion she was called upstairs to cook a dinner and wait on table, for the family did not boast a regular servant. The extra income on such occasions was welcome.

Bef 'e long the family felt that they could afford to give employment to a regular cook and maid-of-all-work. Minnie preferred to pursue her laundering, for it brought greater income from several families.

Among Minnie's prize products in the kitchen were her light rolls. The family would like to have kept Minnie in the kitchen for these alone. Now Minnie knew that the coming of Laura May meant that she would lose her extra work in kitchen and dining room. Another might have resented the newcomer's appearance; but not Minnie. The first thing she did was to give Laura May her cherished recipe for rolls.

"They likes 'em," said Minnie.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Boanerges

THIS title given by the Wayshower to James and John, the two sons of Zebedee, is described in Mark 3:17 as meaning "sons of Thunder," and so suggests that the unusual Greek term is formed from the two Hebrew words *Bené,* "sons of," and *regesh,* which, while it usually means "tumult, uproar," may also signify "thunder."

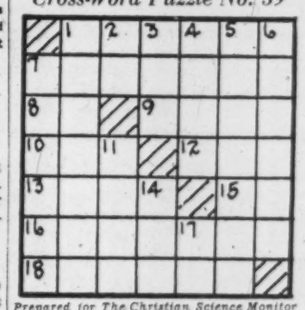
There is not a little difference of opinion among scholars as to why the sons of Zebedee are thus described; some contending that the reference is to the "thunder" of their eloquence, and others supposing that this surname was intended to suggest that they were fiery and vehement by nature. Their importunate request that they might sit on either side of the Master "in his glory" (Mark 10:37), and their eager desire to have the Samaritans consumed with fire from heaven (Luke 9:52-4), would seem to bear out the suggestion of their impetuosity.

Brevities

Terre Haute Tribune: No woman thinks her home well equipped until she has a lot of stuff that is too good to use.

Rochester Times-Union: Pink grapefruit has been developed by the enterprising citrus grower. The necktie manufacturers will take the hint and co-operate.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 39



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Embrace
7—A sea cow
8—River in Siberia
9—Having a particular shade of a color
10—Rend
12—Mountain range in Asia Minor
13—Wild ox
15—Printer's measure
16—Attendants
18—Guides

Down

1—A council
2—Indefinite article
3—College yell
4—Case for carrying small articles
5—Machines for sowing
6—Closed chairs
7—Swamp
11—Small orifice
14—Salutation
17—Chemical symbol for Erbium

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Santa Claus*

By Carmack

Today I followed some children into a big store down on the Busy Boulevard—
And about the first thing I saw was a jolly, fat man with long whiskers—
He asked the children what they wanted for Christmas and I wish you could have heard the things they named—
Then he noticed me and said- "Well, little dog, what would you like to receive for Christmas?- and I wiggled my tail in a hurry and told him-
But the children seemed to think it was a big joke and laughed to beat the band—
Just the same I meant every wiggle of it—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A Plan for Planning

THE National Resources Board has done the United States a service of the first magnitude in its report filed with the President. The report draws together for the first time in such scope a comprehensive picture of the land, water and mineral resources of the nation with proposals for the planned use of this national wealth to the greatest public advantage.

In the long run probably greatest value will attach to the surveys and recommendations in these three realms of natural wealth, looking to their conservation and greatest usefulness. But more immediate interest may lie at present in the discussion of public works planning and of permanent machinery for planning in general.

The desirability of having a reserve program of public works to call into play as an offset to business depression has come to be rather generally accepted in the last few years. The experience of the Hoover and the Roosevelt Administrations in trying to swing such a program into operation without previous preparation has provided at least two lessons.

One of these is that the planning and engineering work on such projects takes valuable time before construction can be commenced and that if this phase is not taken care of in advance it may defeat the usefulness of such projects as a business influence or as work relief. The Hoover Administration found it difficult, against the tide of deflation, to keep up even the normal volume of federal construction. Under the Roosevelt budget it has not been found physically possible to disburse money with necessary supervision as fast as was intended.

Another lesson possibly to be drawn from the experience is that it would be easier politically to meet the onset of a business reaction with public activity if there were already a works reserve fund set aside for this purpose. Republican treasury heads argued, and with much validity, that it was of no purpose to impound money in such a fund when there was a vast public debt requiring continual interest payments. By reducing the debt from $26,000,000,000 to $16,000,000,000 they created, they said, the borrowing power subsequently used by PWA and its companions.

Nevertheless, if some $10,000,000,000 had been ear-marked during this time for public works spending when needed, there would have been less controversy about using it. Such money might be invested by the Government in purchasing its own bonds, as municipal sinking funds are often employed, and this would reduce the net debt though the gross issues outstanding would remain the same. Then when the money was needed the bonds would be resold just as the Government has been selling new note issues. The difference might be mainly one of bookkeeping, but the psychology would be different.

Then there is the question of how the planning should be done, not only of such works but for the general use of the land, water and mineral resources to which public improvements would largely be related. The report proposes a permanent National Planning Board of five members.

Various alternative councils may be advocated; criticisms be made of details; or attempts at national planning opposed outright. However, that which is here presented is not any super-authoritative arbiter of national and individual destinies, not any program of economic planning on a basis of dictatorial regimentation, but an advisory council to gather and correlate cogent information and submit recommendations and a program which would be subject to year-by-year approval and revision by the administrative and legislative authorities constitutionally set up. This kind of inventory and foresight can be distinctly helpful. It may represent, indeed, the "plan for planning" which the Resources Board mentions and which the nation needs.

Catchwords

IT IS because men are largely governed by words—especially catchwords—that the recent revival in English political controversy of the old sneer about the Puritans' attitude to bear-baiting is of considerable importance. The Puritans, it was said, hated bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators.

This remark was not long ago quoted by Mr. Stanley Baldwin; and in reply a professor at an English seat of learning has quoted from an Elizabethan Puritan writer a passage showing unmistakably that the Puritans, in such matters as bear-baiting, were acutely concerned with the ordinary humanitarian feelings that would actuate men and women today.

The contemporary significance of the nailing of an old untruth like this is greater than is immediately apparent. The word Puritan is used by many people as a term of ridicule. If an attempt to secure cleaner pictures is made, or a bill put forward to limit sweepstakes, or an effort expended to curb the liquor trade, those whose interests it adversely affects instantly describe it as puritanical. Many people, influenced by associations between Puritanism and such sneers as the remark about bear-baiting, unthinkingly accept the term as a sufficient condemnation of whatever it is applied to. They are deluded by a historical prejudice into an anti-social attitude. The Puritans were not the kill-joys of popular imagination.

Milton, who loved poetry and music and the drama, was a Puritan; so was Colonel Hutchinson, one of the gayest and most cheerful of the men of the cavalier age. It is important that these things should be realized. For every time the Puritan character is cleared of unwarranted aspersions against it, the opposition to progressive legislation is deprived of another weapon.

Toward India's Freedom

LONG promised constitutional liberty for India has now advanced an important stage toward realization. The Indian reform scheme, which for seven years has been under evolution in London and Delhi, has been revised by a joint committee of both houses of the British Parliament.

The committee has been an assize of the British nation. It has spent eighteen busy months reviewing clause by clause the 395 sections of the constitution. Its report is to be the basis of a final enabling bill which now has to be passed by the British legislature.

The committee has represented every British political party. Its members have included such highly qualified and unbiased experts on India as Lord Lothian, Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir John Simon and Lord Reading. Its report, covering more than a thousand pages, promises to rank as one of the great state documents in history. It provides a working scheme for swinging India, with all its multitudinous races, castes, provinces and states, from conditions of autocracy to those of freedom.

At the center is to be a federal government with ministers responsible to an elected legislature of two chambers. The federating units are to be respectively eleven provinces and a number of states. The provinces are to be self-governing. The states are to be ruled as in the past by autocratic princes. Britain is to be represented by officials who are to help the Indians to govern themselves, standing aside as far as possible so long as things go right.

The responsibilities and powers of the British representatives are rendered more specific than before, especially in such questions as those of tariffs, police duties and political crime. Indirect election is substituted for direct polling for members of the central legislature. Provision is made whereby after the federating units have been established, federation itself will follow automatically unless, in the meantime, in the opinion of the then British Parliament, circumstances have been such as to preclude this otherwise inevitable development.

Controversy still rages alike as regards the powers reserved to Britain, the methods of representation, and the interval that may elapse before the federating units are linked with one another at the center. But the joint committee has wisely taken a middle course. The charter it has drawn up is worded cautiously. But by its passage into law Indians will have before them open portals through which they need only walk worthily in order speedily to arrive at realization of their most fervent hopes. The pace will depend upon the Indians themselves.

Stage and Screen—New Allies

A NEW chapter in the relations of stage and screen has been opened in Britain. The London Film Company, which was responsible for such successful pictures as "The Private Life of Henry VIII" and "Catherine the Great," has taken over control of His Majesty's Theater, which was built by Sir Herbert Tree, and is perhaps the most magnificently appointed of all London's theaters. It is the intention of the film company to produce plays there and then make them into pictures with identical casts.

Perhaps for the first time in their histories, theater and films here become avowed allies instead of rivals, both parties to the transaction having obvious interest in making each other an artistic and financial success. And the consequence of this union may have far-reaching effects.

Some years ago the expressionist drama owed something to the influence of the screen, but on the whole it is the theater that has molded the film. Many of the most famous American screen stars gained their experience on the stage; of British film stars the same may be said with considerably less qualification. Since the advent of the talkies the films have taken over innumerable stage entertainments, often with the minimum of fundamental technical alteration. But now the screen may begin to exert a more powerful influence over the stage through the operations of so important a theater as His Majesty's.

Doubtless the sort of play to be presented there will be chosen with some reference to its suitability for film treatment. The screen favors full-blooded and exciting adventure stories, caring comparatively little for political discussion and psychological subtleties. The opening ventures of the London Film Company suggest that this is the kind of entertainment tl is group proposes to present at His Majesty's. If the policy is successful, other theaters may imitate it, and the drama may once again rediscover the joy of plays of plot and incident.

Socialist Challenge

Book of the Day

INTO the teeth of the conservative with his battle cry of "Preserve human liberties," Norman Thomas flings his new volume, HUMAN EXPLOITATION IN THE UNITED STATES (New York: Stokes. $2.75). He meets reactionaries who quote the Declaration of Independence, in their own chosen citadel. He takes the reader up and down the land in search of this much vaunted human liberty, in the economic sense of the term. Little but license is found—license permitting a predatory system to exploit the masses of the people.

This frontal attack has all the more cogency, because Mr. Thomas removes from the arena all the high moral aspects of the debate on liberty. At the outset, he grants the case for freedom of conscience, of speech, and admits the intolerable tyranny of dictatorship. He deplores moral regimentation as much as the most reactionary. But he has this to say:

"There cannot be secure (moral) liberty for the individual, except in a world which has overcome the poverty, the insecurity and the tyranny inherent in capitalism. . . . There can be no victory for individual liberty whose champions ally its fortunes to an economic system which has broken multitudes of human beings on the rack of poverty and the wheel of war."

The issue then becomes one of economic liberty. There, Norman Thomas is in his element. Four hundred pages of actual evidence, of test borings in the various American strata, as he calls it, leave an honest reader groping for bearings. Often as an eyewitness, Mr. Thomas translates lifeless economics into human tragedy.

"The history of the United States," he writes, "could almost be written in terms of a gigantic real estate speculation . . . The farmer works for exercise . . . Labor itself exploits the worker . . . Equality of education is a polite fiction . . . As for crime, society is the criminal . . . The extreme assertion of a government's power to exploit is the conscription of men for war. That is the most complete slavery in the world . . ."

These are only certain of his theses. The stuff of the book is in facts and more facts, assembled with a cumulative impact on one's mental rigidities, and illuminated with flashes of goading irony. Call it irony if you will, or the cutting edge of moral indignation. Eliminate, for a moment, Mr. Thomas's arguments for Socialism, and the book still stands forth a resounding cry for social and economic reform—almost of epic scope. Then consider directly the Thomas case for Socialism in the United States. The honest and convinced capitalist will surely recognize here his system's most redoubtable opposition.

S. R. D.

North . . South . . East . . . West

Figures Tell the Story

By Frank L. Perrin

IN A recent article in which railway rates were discussed, reference was made to the free use of the highways by passenger buses. A friendly critic who resides in one of the New England states writes to say that the statement is misleading. He cites figures from the latest edition of "Automobile Facts and Figures," issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce purporting to show that in the year 1933 revenue buses paid in special taxes the neat sum of $33,470,000. No doubt these figures are accurate. They must be official.

But it should not be forgotten that there are buses and buses, just as there are taxes and taxes. From this impressive array of figures it cannot be convincingly shown that the revenue passenger buses which are the competitors of the railroads in interstate traffic bear more than an infinitesimal part of the cost and maintenance of the highways which they use. The railroads which formerly enjoyed a remunerative passenger traffic not only own their rights of way and their roadbeds, which they must keep in repair, but they are compelled, in addition, to pay taxes upon all their physical properties, including roadbeds and rails.

I attempted to show, in this previous article, that the competition thus made possible by unequal taxing methods placed the revenue passenger bus lines at an advantage, and that the railroads were pursuing a mistaken policy in not attempting to meet competition by a radical reduction in train fare costs and surcharges on Pullman coaches.

* * *

Let us, for a moment, attempt to break down and analyze the figures presented. In the first place, it is shown that in the year 1933 there were 111,500 buses operated in the United States. All totals and all individual figures on bases of individual buses and buses per mile of highway traveled must be considered with this total in view. But of this total of 111,500, only 5000, or one bus in more than twenty-two, were interstate carriers. So it would seem that any estimated revenue from special taxes paid by buses in the states must be divided by twenty-two and a fraction to indicate the actual contributions of the revenue bus carriers to highway maintenance and construction.

As you will observe, the grand total is confusing. The larger figures catch and hold the eye. If we were to multiply the number indicating this larger total by the special tax per mile in some states and the number of miles per bus, it might appear that the revenue buses were contributing even more than their share in special and general taxes. But of this total bus population there were, last year, in use and operation, 60,300 school buses, 26,314 intercity or semi-local buses, 16,500 city buses, and besides these several hundred sightseeing, hotel, industrial, and miscellaneous buses. These vehicles are not, in any strict sense, competitors of the interstate rail carriers, and their number, large or small, does not affect or bear upon the question in issue.

* * *

That question, restated, is as to the wisdom or unwisdom, of the policy of eastern railways in continuing to exact the present established rates for coach and Pullman car passengers. None of these roads pretend that they are doing as large a passenger business as they could do with their present equipment and without appreciable added costs. West of the Mississippi, and in some other sections, the railroads since reducing coach and Pullman charges have added materially to their passenger loads and to their earnings.

Passenger buses will continue to take business from the rail carriers so long as their own service continues to improve and the railroads adhere to their present tariffs. Nine out of ten of those who travel would, it is safe to say, prefer trains to buses. Their comfort and safety is better assured and the time saved is usually a consideration. Many will continue to travel by bus, even if there should be an adjustment of rates. Probably there can never be an equalization of rates. Surely there cannot be unless a way is found to impose upon the interstate bus carriers a fairer proportion of highway taxes. The kindly interposition of a brief in their behalf is entertaining but hardly convincing.

Mirror of Opinion

Again the Bonus

THE bonus, that dread ogre which makes even strong politicians tremble, has again issued forth from its lair. . . . When the Legion claims that immediate payment "will not create an additional debt," it is talking pure nonsense, or is expecting to be paid in fiat money. At the time the bonus law was passed provisions were made for its eventual payment. Funds gaining compound interest were set aside by annual appropriation to meet the debt when it came due. Since the due date is 1945, only about one-half of these appropriations have been made. Unless fiat money is issued, payment can only be made by government borrowing and a large increase in the national debt, which has already reached such proportions that enthusiasm for new issues of government securities is small.—*Le Roy (N. Y.) Gazette-News.*

What We Found in the "Draw"

THE LAND of my childhood was a land of violence. This was not the violence of man: it was the violence of nature. Windstorms and blizzards raged over the long miles of American prairie, and when the rains came they fell with fury.

So through the slow centuries the plain that had once been the bed, we were told, of an ocean, had been washed and cut into ravines—"draws," they are called—deepening as they neared the infrequent, spring-fed water courses. In the bottom of each "draw" was a chain of pools washed out by the water so frequently that grass had not time to start in them.

The grass is gone now: the buffalo grass and the bunch grass and the tall, reedlike grasses that grew on the rim of the pools. They are gone with the antelope and the coyote and the impudent prairie dog. And another thing is gone, although its loss is only to children who loved it and dreamed shy, fleeting dreams over its delicacy.

This was a tiny flower that grew on the slope below our barn, the plants scattered thickly among the grass; a feeble thing that bloomed with the morning star and dropped its four amber petals as the dew vanished, so that the noon sun and the hot wind were strangers to it. We saw the blossoms there when we drove the cattle out to pasture, but when they had fallen we could scarcely find the plant that bore them, so frail it was.

* * *

Along the brakes, in the vicinity of water holes, we found evidence of the days that were gone: short, rough buffalo horns and occasionally a pair of the long, curved horns that gave their name to the Texas cattle whose hoofs had carved out the deep trails that still wound over the prairies.

The "draws" looked barren enough in the dry seasons when the pools were only dusty hollows, but no ground is barren to children. Each hollow yielded its own bit of lore to our education. There was the Deep Pool just inside our pasture fence, where the water stood longest after a rain, and the Broad Pool above it in which the cattle preferred to stand. The Niagara Pool came next, so-called because its upper end was horseshoe shaped and made a foaming miniature fall when the water came pouring down. The path to the west pasture, the path our feet will remember when they have forgotten the streets of a dozen cities, led between this and the Swimming Pool.

The Arrowhead Pool was shallow and shaped into a small oval. The roots lay buried and forgotten during the long months when the ground was baked dry, but when the water came again the plants sprang up almost overnight and stood knee high and startlingly green. A small purple flower floated on the water in this pool, too, and some plant with a sword-shaped leaf sent up spikes on which were clusters of waxen white blossoms, only to be compared for their exquisite purity to white water lilies.

* * *

Less celestial forms hid themselves away in the cracks of the earth to wait for the favoring moisture. One day the hollows would be dust dry and to all appearances deserted except for the jack rabbits and gophers. But in the night a rain would come sluicing down and before morning the frogs would herald the rising of the hidden folk. Theirs was the paean in praise of the water, pouring off the thirsty fields and rushing down the "draws," in this case to Crooked Creek, whence, by way of the Cimarron and Arkansas Rivers it would eventually find its way to the fabulous Mississippi.

The wading and swimming season was short, for not all the creatures that bred in the stagnant waters were pleasant companions, at least to our limited understanding. One small being, with a hard shell and a crablike motion, seemed to us to lie on his back and swim by the rapid vibration of a dozen pairs of hairy flippers.

The tadpoles gave us the most pleasure. There were so very many of them, and we could watch them from their first transparent beginnings, until they were complete miniature frogs hopping frantically over the little margin of damp ground.

* * *

The Deep Pool was rather an awesome place, partly because it was beside the pasture fence and beyond it was wild land where the grass was not cropped by the cattle, and partly because when it was full the water in it would be well over our heads. One day when the water was high I tied a rope around the neck of a good-sized calf with the intention of dragging him into the water. My sister warned me, but I was determined to see if he could swim. To make sure he should not escape I tied the other end of the rope around my waist.

But there was no violation that day of the law against cruelty to animals, for while someone was dragged through the pool it was not the calf, and I had time, while drying my clothes on the sunny side of the barn which was fortunately the side away from the house, to repent my uncharitable impulse and to wonder if possibly the calf was interested in seeing me swim.

* * *

In the winter we stayed snug inside our foot thick sod walls and watched the hard driven snow creep and curl along the brakes opposite the house. We knew little of the peace of softly falling snow: our flakes were more often pebble-hard and wind tormented. But when a hush did fall upon the prairies, when the wind ceased and the draws filled with twilight, when the stars hung breathless overhead and in the west was the clear splendor of evening, there was an unearthly beauty in that quiet, a brief pause of pure exaltation.

That was the beauty, the hard-won beauty that moved us when we saw the amber flower in the grass, the white flower in the pool. They dared to smile there in the harsh land that was moving from its destiny as a mighty wilderness to its further destiny as a home of wheat. We felt dimly the force of the struggle that would leave the land conquered yet still able to turn on its masters in blinding clouds of revengeful dust. But in the shadow of that battle of giants we were children rejoicing in the eternal simplicity of sky and earth and water.

MARY ZIRKLE

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Aid for Prisoners' Families

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the coming of Christmas, there comes to our hearts, not joyous thoughts of happy homes and merrymaking, but the realization of the many families where sorrow and poverty make the day a sad one.

Our President has stressed the importance of aiding the long-established private charities, realizing doubtless, that we can often find and help those who cannot be reached by the state and federal agencies. Our help consists of clothing, shoes, food, and toys—not only at the holiday season, but throughout the winter.

Let me quote from a letter written to me by a woman living in the far-off mountains of Arkansas. Her husband had just started a long term in prison, leaving her with three small children and another little one expected:

"How you have brightened up my heart! The little clothes you sent are the sweetest I ever saw. I don't mind having my baby now, but I dreaded seeing it come, knowing I had nothing for it to wear. When my husband comes home to us, I know he won't go wrong again."

The fear and dread of tomorrow can only be lifted by understanding friendship. Many a time a kindness shown their dear ones has been the awakening influence for men in prison. We of the Volunteers of America, 34 West Twenty-Eighth Street, New York City, are in touch with prisoners all over the country. We have made their wives and children our especial care. Ours is an incorporated organization, and receipts are sent for all donations.

New York. MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH.

On Teaching Hatred

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading Mr. Davey's letter regarding the "poison of hatred instilled in the minds of our children in the public schools," with especial reference to England, I feel impelled to say, if my experience of twelve years as a student in the public schools is at all representative, that, on the contrary, through the teaching of English history and literature, a very definite interest in and respect for England was nurtured.

Happily, I am much more hopeful than Mr. Davey that all "grudges" against any nation or people, wherever they exist, will some day be outgrown.

I ask, which among the nations has "first cast out the beam" out of its own eye?

Berlin. G. S.

The Wide Horizon

Middle Course for Yugoslavia

By R. H. Markham

BELGRADE

A SLOGAN very often seen and heard here since the assassination of King Alexander is "Preserve Yugoslavia," or "We will preserve Yugoslavia." It appears in the papers, is seen as a large sign in many shop windows, and is frequently repeated at public meetings.

The launching of such a slogan by government circles clearly shows the chief task of the new rulers of the country and also reveals a difficult situation.

The passing of a strong ruler in any land would cause grief and sorrow, but in almost no other place would it provoke so much anxiety as to the further existence of the state. However, the loss of the King here has induced the Government itself to proclaim the preservation of Yugoslavia as its chief concern.

The reason for this attitude is that King Alexander had not completed his task of unifying all his subjects. The South Slavs or Yugoslavs have not yet been merged into a single national unit.

* * *

Yugoslavia contains nearly 14,000,000 persons, made up chiefly of Serbs, Croatians and Slovenes. Within the Serbian group are included Macedonians and Montenegrins. There are also Hungarians, Germans, Roumanians and Albanians here, but they do not constitute a fundamental element in the main South Slav problem, which is: how best to regulate the relations among Serbs, Macedonians, Croatians and Slovenes. Since the Macedonians are a comparatively small group and differences between the Slovenes and Serbs are not so pronounced, the principal issue may be reduced to the question: how can friendly relations be established between Croatians and Serbs? The former demand equal rights in a state organized on a federative basis; the latter seek a unified state, directed from the chief Serbian city, Belgrade.

There are two ways of looking at this South Slav problem. The Serbian and Belgrade point of view is that the various racial groups making up the population of the kingdom do not differ from one another so much as South Germans from North Germans, as South Italians from North Italians or as the French of the Pyrenees from the French of Brittany. Yet, in the course of time the German, the French and the Italian peoples have become distinct nations. Similarly, the Serbs assert, King Alexander was converting the South Slav groups into a united people.

The Serbs admit that this is not an easy process, but they consider it a necessary one, and maintain that under King Alexander all the racial groups were making mutual sacrifices for the sake of unity—the Serbs along with the rest.

* * *

The other groups, however, and especially the Croatians, have a completely different point of view. They say Yugoslavia must be a federation, as Switzerland or the United States or, at least, to as large an extent as Austria-Hungary was. They reject coercive unification and are opposed to giving up their historical and ethnical characteristics.

And this is a very vital issue, for it is not easy to coerce as large a national group as the Croatians, who are nearly 4,000,000 in number. One must remember that the Slavs who contributed so largely to the overthrow of the Hapsburg Empire formed a much smaller proportion of the population of that state than the Croatians do of Yugoslavia. The Slav problem hung very heavily over Franz Joseph's kingdom for many years. Long before the World War, it became evident to most observers and to the Emperor himself that this problem would have to be solved. The Czechs, the Austro-Hungarian Serbs, the Croatians and the Slovenes were constantly pressing for a solution. And because none was offered, an appeal to force was finally made.

It is to be remembered also that for decades Vienna tried to rule the Hungarians by force, but failed, and at last had to grant Hungary self-government. Then as the tide of nationalism grew, the Czechs, Croatians and Serbs demanded similar concessions. It was this conflict that finally brought about a collapse of the empire.

This problem of nationality is probably the most difficult with which statesmen have to deal. Just now it is the most explosive of all social forces and one cannot but deeply sympathize with the rulers at Belgrade as they face this issue. It is not easy to set up a federal government. The trend in Europe now is in the opposite direction. Yugoslavia needs a strong, stable, easily directed state organization, which might mean centralization, such as King Alexander set up. But it also needs loyal, contented, devoted citizens and for that reason some sort of decentralization would seem to be required.

The new rulers may well hesitate to release the tight reins which for six years Belgrade has held over the whole of Yugoslavia. That might lead to a partial disintegration of authority. Yet they can hardly hope for Croatian support unless they make some concessions.

Can the Yugoslavian statesmen find a middle way?